

# Congressional Record

## SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

### SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1933

The Chaplain, Rev. ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who dost ever lead us through life's changing seasons that we may be partakers of Thine eternity; blot out, we beseech Thee, as a night mist our iniquities of yesterday and scatter our sins as a morning cloud.

Turn the heart of this Nation unto Thee and lift Thy people above all mistrust into the realm of faith, that shall make real the things of God, hope that shall overcome all anxious fears, and love that shall endure each changing scene.

For the days that lie ahead, we ask that we may have health enough to make our work a pleasure, wealth commensurate with our needs, strength sufficient to master our difficulties, patience that shall never weary in well-doing, charity that shall find good in every man, and cheerfulness that shall make others glad; for so shall we be likest Him, who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 30, 1932, when, on request of Mr. Fess and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 13872) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

Mr. TRAMMELL presented the credentials of DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, chosen a Senator from the State of Florida for the term commencing March 4, 1933, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF FLORIDA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
December 17, 1932.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 8th day of November, 1932, DUNCAN U. FLETCHER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1933.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Doyle E. Carlton, and our seal hereto affixed at Tallahassee, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1932.

By the governor:  
[SEAL.]

DOYLE E. CARLTON, Governor.

R. A. GRAY,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF FLORIDA,  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, R. A. Gray, secretary of state of the State of Florida, do hereby certify that DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, at the general election held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1932, was elected United States Senator from the State of Florida, having received the highest number of votes for said office at said election.

The whole number of votes cast for said office at said election was 205,109, of which DUNCAN U. FLETCHER received 204,651 votes, Fred Watts received 2 votes, and W. F. Cleveland received 1 vote, as shown by the election returns on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the capital, this the 17th day of December, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL.]

R. A. GRAY,  
Secretary of State.

#### SENATOR FROM NEVADA

Mr. PITTMAN presented the credentials of PATRICK A. McCARRAN, chosen a Senator from the State of Nevada for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1933, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1932, PATRICK A. McCARRAN was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1933, having received the highest number of votes cast for said office at said election, as appears by the certificate of the duly constituted and qualified board of canvassers, now on file in the office of the secretary of state, at Carson City, Nev.

Witness: His excellency our governor, F. B. Balzar, and our seal hereto affixed at Carson City, this 30th day of December, A. D. 1932.

By the governor:  
[SEAL.]

F. B. BALZAR, Governor.

W. G. GREATHOUSE,  
Secretary of State.

#### SENATOR FROM IDAHO

Mr. BORAH presented the credentials of JAMES P. POPE, chosen a Senator from the State of Idaho for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1933, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 8th day of November, 1932, JAMES P. POPE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1933.

Witness: His excellency our governor, C. Ben Ross, and our seal hereto affixed at Boise, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1932.

By the governor:  
[SEAL.]

C. BEN ROSS, Governor.

FRED E. LUKENS,  
Secretary of State.

#### SENATOR FROM IOWA

Mr. DICKINSON presented the credentials of LOUIS MURPHY, chosen a Senator from the State of Iowa for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1933, which were read and ordered to be placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF IOWA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 8th day of November, 1932, LOUIS MURPHY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1933.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Dan W. Turner, and our seal hereto affixed at Des Moines, this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1932.

By the governor:  
[SEAL.]

DAN W. TURNER, Governor.

C. C. GREENWALT,  
Secretary of State.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 13872) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1934, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### THE SHIPPING BOARD AND AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, on the subject of the United States Shipping Board and the American Merchant Marine. The address is quite pertinent at this time.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Sensing the need of developing a naval auxiliary and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of our commerce, the Congress created the United States Shipping Board by an act passed September 7, 1916. The agency thus brought into being was charged with this duty and was also given power of regulation over common carriers by water in American interstate and foreign commerce. The board was further empowered to organize such corporations as might be needed to purchase, construct, lease, charter, maintain, operate, and sell merchant vessels.

Our entry into the war created an unprecedented demand for merchant ships and the full force of the obligation to supply them was thrust upon the new agency. The board formed a subsidiary corporation in April, 1917—the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation—all of the stock of which is owned by the United States through the board. To this organization was delegated all powers possible under the act of 1916, subject to the supervision of the parent organization. In order to meet the demand for ships every national resource which could be called upon was brought into play. Even foreign shipyards, which could be prevailed upon to build, were enlisted. The result of this gigantic program was to bring into being 2,314 new vessels of all types, constructed under the supervision of the board. In addition, interned enemy vessels were seized, others were chartered, commandeered, purchased, or requisitioned. All told, the board, at one time or another, has owned 2,546 vessels of 14,703,717 deadweight tons. Its active vessels comprised the largest fleet ever assembled under a single operating agency.

The most inadequate of facilities existed for this great construction program. The board was forced to embark on a campaign of building to bring the country's shipyards up to the need. It thus became the owner in whole or in part of 71 shipyards, repair yards, machine shops, and other industrial plants connected with shipbuilding. Floating dry docks, graving docks, and marine railways needed for the care of the fleet and constructed by the board totaled 16. These huge industrial operations required the assembly of thousands of workers in communities unable to shelter and otherwise accommodate them. Housing projects were completed in 30 communities, and transportation facilities had to be supplied in 21 of these.

The signing of the armistice ushered in the period of liquidation. Where practical from an economic viewpoint, construction contracts were canceled and expansion activities curtailed or eliminated in every direction. The Shipping Board, in common with every other governmental and private agency, entered the market with its surplus properties for sale but with a viewpoint which made it unique among the selling agencies. It had in mind the original purpose of its formation—"to encourage, develop, and create a \* \* \* merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States." Its policy was to replace Government ownership and operation with private initiative and responsibility. In the war-built tonnage, unsatisfactory as much of it was for commercial operation, there existed the nucleus for a merchant fleet such as the Nation would require to return it to the position it had relinquished some 75 years before. All suitable vessels were reserved for this purpose.

The merchant marine act of 1920 reaffirmed and strengthened the original and primary purpose of the legislation of 1916, and the board undertook its second phase of activity—the responsibility for developing a permanent American merchant marine under private enterprise.

During the postwar years the nations of the world, in readjusting themselves to the conditions of peace and repairing an international trade which had been almost destroyed by the ravages of war, made great demands on the existing merchant tonnage. Our Government-owned tonnage was profitably employed in the carrying trades but in a fashion having little regard to essential trade routes. The fact was that our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, for which our ships may claim a creditable part, was a new business. The extent of our widened markets and the avenues of American foreign trade were not definitely known. The board conducted the most comprehensive survey of American foreign trade undertaken up to that time, with the result that the pertinent facts upon which to establish sound shipping services were made available. At one time, the Shipping Board had in operation 379 general cargo services to foreign ports. There were 283 from Atlantic ports, 69 from the Gulf and 27 from the Pacific coast. Loose services were banded into lines, sailings curtailed or expanded, and consolidations effected which gave the country its first comprehensive network of ocean services to world trade centers. Duplications and overlapping were further eliminated, the number of operating units brought down to 75 and later to 38. The plan put American ships on regular runs to foreign

ports, some of which had not seen cargo liner service under the American flag in several generations.

The Government was in the shipping business as a commercial operator on a greater scale than had ever before been attempted. The American business world was incapable of absorbing this great industry, and capital was wary of venturing into it. No adequate private organizations were available. Experienced personnel necessary for private operation, from executives to mess boys, was practically nonexistent. The board had no recourse but to overcome the lack of practical knowledge and experience by supplying the means by which they could be obtained—to give American business ingenuity and talent access to the tools of the trade.

Private companies were formed and the board turned its established lines over to them as its operating agents. The board met all operating expenses and exercised close supervision over the managers' activities. Gradually these new companies gained in experience, strengthened their organizations at home and abroad, and came to be recognized as factors in their respective trades. Negotiations for the outright sale of lines to some of the successful companies came as a matter of course. Sales were concluded by offering the ships at prices below the market in return for a guarantee of continued operation over a period of years.

A total of 362 vessels was sold previous to the enactment of the merchant marine act of 1920. Since that time 1,645 vessels and 5 dry docks have been sold. At the beginning of this fiscal year the Shipping Board fleet comprised 357 vessels, of which 336 were cargo ships, 10 refrigerator ships, 4 combination passenger and cargo ships, and 7 harbor tugs. Of the cargo ships, 96 were in active operation on regular liner service and 240 were in the laid-up fleet. One hundred and twenty-four of the cargo vessels in lay-up have been undocumented and will be sold for scrapping. This will reduce the Government-owned fleet to 233 vessels.

Twenty-four lines established by the board are operating in the overseas trade. All but five of these are under private management. Four of the five lines remaining under board ownership are in process of sale.

Handicaps under which our merchant marine labored in competition with cheaper built foreign tonnage and lower paid foreign personnel were offset by the assistance given shipping by the merchant marine act of 1928. Under this legislation the Government afforded more liberal assistance in financing construction of new tonnage and reconditioning or rebuilding suitable vessels already in existence. This act is responsible for the construction of 42 vessels of the most modern type, aggregating 463,000 gross tons. In addition, 39 vessels of 263,000 gross tons have been reconditioned or rebuilt. The total tonnage involved exceeds that of the pre-war United States foreign-trading merchant fleet. In 1913 United States ship tonnage in the international sea-borne carrying trade accounted for only 2 per cent of the world total. We ranked eighth in tonnage among the commercial sea powers engaged in international trade by water. On June 30, 1931, we had gained second rank, with almost 12 per cent of the world total.

The merchant marine act of 1928 also made additional revenues from mail pay available to American steamship companies operating on essential routes in the foreign trade. Ocean mail contracts covering 44 shipping services have been signed and are now in force. Of the mail routes established, 20 operate from Atlantic coast ports, 8 from Gulf of Mexico, and 16 from the Pacific coast. All positive requirements for construction of new tonnage under these contracts have been undertaken or completed. The last new vessel contracted for was recently launched.

Under certain conditions, additional new construction to the extent of 28 vessels and betterments or substitutions affecting about 30 other vessels may be required under existing contracts. The estimated cost of all of the new vessels is \$300,000,000, and all those to be reconditioned require the expenditure of about \$22,300,000.

All construction or reconditioning activities undertaken as a result of mail contracts were financed by the board under the construction loan provisions of the acts of 1920 and 1928. Previous to the 1928 act advances were made from the construction loan fund for the building of 15 vessels, so that the fund has made possible the construction of 57 new vessels, aside from the reconditioning of 39 others. A total of \$122,573,485 had been advanced toward agreed loans up to June 30, 1932. Of this amount \$11,437,941 has been repaid.

Economies which have resulted from the transfer of ship operating functions from the Government to private industry are apparent from the record of Federal appropriations to the board and Fleet Corporation. During the war years—1917 to 1919, inclusive—appropriations amounted to almost \$3,000,000,000. For 1920, the amount was \$357,000,000. In 1922 the total was almost \$104,000,000 by direct appropriation, with \$55,000,000 additional authorized to be used from sales receipts. In 1928 the direct appropriation had been reduced by more than 75 per cent, and there have been further substantial reductions in each following year until in 1931 the direct appropriation was \$11,346,000, a reduction of almost 90 per cent in 10 years. This figure included a \$5,000,000 special fund designated as a "fighting fund," not to be used for ordinary operating purposes by the board, but to enable the board to repossess and effectively operate private ship lines forced out of business by stress of foreign competition. For the fiscal year 1932—again including the \$5,000,000 special fund—the total was \$7,406,000, or a net appropriation of \$2,406,000 for the board and fleet. For the present fiscal year the direct appropriation is \$5,360,000, with the special fund, or a net of \$360,000. The special fund is not accumulative.



The above record was made possible by the application of rigid economy in administrative expenses of the board and Fleet Corporation.

Vessel-operating losses were reduced from \$41,000,000 in 1924 to \$8,431,000 in 1932. This figure represents a reduction of \$32,569,000 in the operating loss of the previous year.

At the peak of employment in April, 1920, the board and fleet pay rolls carried 9,487 persons with annual salaries of nearly \$19,000,000. Up to November 30, 1932, 8,444 employees had been dropped from the rolls, involving a reduction in annual salaries and wages totaling some \$16,800,000 and leaving the present force at 1,043 persons with annual salaries of \$2,140,055.

About four years ago the total privately owned American tonnage exceeded that held by the Government for the first time since the war. There has since been a steady increase in private ownership. Of the present American merchant marine, considering only vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, about 86 per cent of the vessels and 83 per cent of the tonnage is owned by private American interests.

The 44 services now receiving benefit of mail contracts require the expenditure of about \$30,000,000 in mail pay per annum when operating full schedules of sailings. Under present depressed conditions and curtailed sailings the annual payment is about \$25,000,000.

For the past five months—July to November, 1932, inclusive—734 guaranteed sailings to foreign destinations have been undertaken or completed. On this basis 1,764 sailings with mails and cargo will be available to American traders and travelers on American-owned and staffed ships during the year. What such service means to American foreign trade in these times of curtailed ocean transport is difficult to overestimate.

In addition to a guarantee of service for mail pay received, the operators under the contracts also are obliged to construct new tonnage or recondition such vessels as are suitable. The mail contracts, generally, cover a period of 10 years. Their maximum total cost will be less than the estimated cost of new vessels required to be built and those required to be reconditioned under these contracts.

Under present conditions the American merchant marine carries about 34 per cent by value of our sea-borne foreign trade and earns about \$300,000,000 per year in freight revenue. Our aim is to carry more than half of our trade, or a gross revenue of some \$600,000,000 per year, a sizable sum to be kept in the United States for the assistance of general business and employment. The ships aided under the act of 1928 are our chief dependence in maintaining and developing world markets for American goods and as an auxiliary to our Navy. The annual expenditure in support of them is nominal in view of the safeguards gained for American commerce and our fighting strength at sea.

To sum up the facts briefly outlined in the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the board's active ship operations, a legacy of the war, will soon be terminated by the complete transfer of this function to private American interests. As provided by law, the board's principal activity thenceforth will be the administration of the shipping laws, in so far as they apply to the regulation and further development and support of the great fleet which it has placed on the trade routes of the world to serve American agriculture, American industry, and American national defense.

#### BENEFITS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE TO THE NATION (Statement by T. V. O'Connor)

Critics of the shipping policies put into effect by Congress, through the United States Shipping Board, the Post Office Department, and other Government agencies, are prone to dwell on the smaller details of the picture and lose sight of the large benefits that have accrued to the United States from the establishment of a strong American merchant marine. It is not a difficult matter to show that the cost involved in building up our merchant shipping has been more than offset by the value of the fleet as a great national asset. American commerce, American industry, and American national defense have all been promoted to a degree apparently not realized by those who question the wisdom of the investment.

Just prior to the war the American merchant marine ranked as a negligible factor among the world's merchant fleets. Furnishing limited service on a few of the great trade routes, it carried less than 10 per cent of our overseas commerce. Its surprising renaissance dates from the postwar period. In little more than a decade, and in the face of every obstacle, we have placed on the seas the second largest merchant marine in the world—a feat unique in the history of shipping. To assume that an operation of this magnitude could be successfully carried out without arousing hostile criticism is to assume that our foreign commercial rivals are totally lacking in sagacity and initiative.

For the most part these critics endeavor to show that the financial outlay involved is money thrown away. They argue that foreigners with cheaper ships, operated at lower costs, can handle our overseas commerce more economically than we ourselves. They try to tell us that we are not "ship minded." Well-meaning and patriotic Americans, impressed by these superficial and misleading arguments, sometimes unwittingly lend themselves to the efforts which are constantly being made to destroy the work already done.

A brief statement will help to clarify the picture and show what it means to American commerce and industry to have a merchant marine of our own. The following quotation from the report of the select committee appointed on March 6, 1924, by the Speaker

of the House of Representatives, to investigate the activities of the Shipping Board, admirably sums up the facts as the committee saw them at that time.

"Much specious argument and misleading propaganda have been disseminated about the so-called annual Shipping Board losses.

"As a matter of fact there have been no losses to either the Government or the American people when all the facts are properly considered. The advantages and benefits have far outweighed the expense incurred in maintaining our important foreign trade routes, even though it be conceded that it might have been done more efficiently and economically. This fact was graphically and cogently illustrated by the occurrence last year, when the western grain farmers of the United States were unable to market their grain abroad for lack of available ocean tonnage. At that time a most serious situation confronted the agricultural interests of the United States, due to the fact that there was an exportable surplus of grain amounting to between two hundred and two hundred and fifty million bushels, for which no market had up to that time been found and the presence of which in the United States operated to demoralize the domestic market and reduce the price of wheat to \$1 a bushel and less—far below the actual cost of production.

"It was apparent that when the demand for American wheat did arise, if the wheat could be delivered in foreign markets promptly, the result would be relief from depression and a rapid enhancement of price and increased returns to the American wheat grower. The problem was solved by utilizing Shipping Board vessels. And while it is estimated that the actual expense incurred in operating such additional vessels amounted to something less than a million dollars, yet the price of grain by reason of such movement increased more than \$650,000,000—rather a fine return upon the less-than-million-dollar expenditures. On the books of the Shipping Board it probably appeared that the United States lost approximately \$15,000 on each Shipping Board voyage. But, on the other hand, the enhancement of the price of American grain which resulted in increases amounting to between \$600,000,000 and \$800,000,000 certainly vastly outweighed the initial expenditure for transportation by the Government. The Emergency Fleet Corporation declined to put into service the extra ships to move this grain, but upon appeal to it the Shipping Board directed that idle ships be utilized for the transportation of this grain.

"This is but one of many instances of the value of the American merchant marine. In fact, had it not been for the American merchant marine at the close of the World War the United States would probably have paid out in increased ocean freight rates alone more than the total cost of the Government fleet. It was the Shipping Board which brought about, through the control of its tonnage, constant reductions in ocean freight rates, which inured to the benefit of American producers, industries, and shippers. This tremendously important fact can not and should not be overlooked in estimating what the American merchant marine is worth to the American people. The Government-owned fleet has, in fact, been a valuable asset rather than a millstone about the necks of the American people, as some would have the Nation believe.

"The American Economist, official organ of the American Protective Tariff League, in its issue of November 6, 1925, aptly described the situation as follows:

"In the New York Journal of Commerce the other day the following news item appeared:

"It appears that the existence of the Shipping Board fleet offers an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of any of the various European plans for laying up tonnage in order to strengthen ocean freight rates. It is recognized that if rates should advance, the board would be obliged to put more ships in service for the protection of American shippers and consumers."

"This states the case pretty fairly. Our Government-owned fleet acts as a sort of protection to the American people against high ocean freight rates—they receive their imports at a less cost, and their exports reach foreign markets at a less cost than would be possible if ocean freight rates advanced. This lower cost of freight transportation brings back to our people, several times over, each year all that our Government 'loses' through running its ships for less than they earn.

"The ocean freight to carry is far less than the ships available for carrying it. When two ships offer for one cargo, the shipper makes the rate; and when two cargoes offer for one ship, then the shipowner makes the freight rate. Such rates are now, and for about four years have been, abnormally low; they are so low that they are unprofitable even to most foreign ships. For a couple of years after the war the Government's ships yielded the Government vast profits; since rates have gone down the profits to the Government have disappeared, but the profits to the people have appeared.

"Many foreign nations, notably Great Britain, went on building new merchant ships after the war as if the American fleet of 12,000,000 tons of shipping did not exist, or would be scrapped or laid up. This produced a condition of 'overtoneage,' and it is from that ships are now suffering; but people who have goods to send by ships are not suffering. Those in this country who pay for our \$9,000,000,000 worth of imports and exports are not suffering—they are benefiting by low freight rates!

"In addition to the enormous savings in ocean freight rates which it has provided, the percentage of American commerce carried in American vessels has enormously increased over the pre-



war period and the freight money paid out by shippers for carriage in American vessels has remained in America. This sum constitutes a huge total.

"The value, moreover, to the Nation of having a great fleet of American ships at all times available can be readily appreciated when the condition which confronted the United States during the World War is recalled. Not only do such ships constitute an asset of the greatest value, from the standpoint of national defense and of independence upon the high seas, but also afford incomparable training in seamanship and a reserve and auxiliary force of trained seamen whose value can not be overestimated.

"While services like the Army and Navy have only high national defense insurance value in times of peace, the merchant marine has both a high insurance and utility value. No one will gainsay that the Coast Guard, the Lighthouse, the river and harbor, the good roads, the Reclamation, and other services and projects sustained by the Government do not possess the highest value, and provide returns to the Nation so great as to far outweigh the expenditures involved in maintaining such services; and yet, taking only the balance sheet in the Government accounting office as a basis, it will appear that none of such services is self-sustaining and that all of the money expended by the Government finds no direct return—except in the case of customs receipts, one made possible through the development of the rivers and harbors of the Nation."

Another outstanding example of the dollar and cents value of an adequate merchant marine under the American flag occurred in 1926, during the great British coal strike. Foreign ships which under ordinary circumstances would have carried American grain and cotton to Europe were withdrawn into the coal trade in such numbers that there was not a sufficient supply of vessels to transport American crops. In this emergency the Shipping Board furnished from its laid-up fleet nearly 100 vessels, put them in operation at an expense averaging but \$25,000 per vessel, and thus not only prevented a serious impairment of American foreign markets but also prevented the ocean freight rates on these commodities from undergoing an inordinate increase. Estimates as to the benefits to American grain and cotton farmers in crop values saved have commonly run into hundreds of millions of dollars. This action was universally commended throughout the country, especially by the agricultural interests immediately concerned.

During the period 1923-1932 (fiscal years) the water-borne foreign trade of the United States amounted to 953,000,000 tons of freight, valued at \$87,000,000,000. It is significant to note that American ships, which before the war carried less than 10 per cent of our commerce, during this 10-year period carried 40 per cent, or upwards of 385,000,000 tons of freight, valued at \$23,000,000,000. Passenger and freight revenues accruing from this vast movement of traffic totaled approximately \$9,000,000,000. On the most conservative estimate fully one-third of this revenue must be credited as a direct gain to American labor and industry through the possession of a strong merchant marine.

As already indicated, the vessels of the Shipping Board operated from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, at a substantial profit to the Government.

Subsequently shipping conditions throughout the world were such that losses were sustained by the board's fleet. Up to the end of the fiscal year 1930 these losses totaled something less than \$100,000,000.

However, in incurring this loss the fleet handled business which brought to the Government, and consequently to the American people, gross revenues amounting to approximately \$2,180,000,000. Had not the American merchant marine, then owned almost entirely by the Government, aggressively competed for and secured this business it would have been handled by ships of foreign registry.

When we consider that foreign ships are built abroad, that their earnings are largely invested abroad, and that they are manned almost entirely by foreigners, who spend most of their money in other lands, the meager financial benefits accruing to this country from foreign ship operations become at once apparent. On the other hand, the earnings, wages, and purchases involved in the operation of American ships are all transactions which directly benefit the Government and people of the United States. For this reason the American merchant marine, most of which is now privately owned, has in no small degree been an effective instrument in the stimulation of domestic industry and labor.

When we come to consider the way in which an adequate merchant marine opens up additional foreign markets, we enter into another phase of the benefits derived from having a merchant fleet of our own. Aside from the stabilization of rates and the consequent savings in freight charges to American exporters and importers, the records of the past ten years must convince the most skeptical that trade does follow the flag.

Whereas in the decade prior to 1914 the value of our foreign trade carried in American ships averaged but \$300,000,000 annually, during the decade 1923-1932 (fiscal years) it averaged \$2,305,000 per annum.

In 1914 only six American-flag ships, of 70,000 gross tons, were operated in our trade with Europe. In 1930 there were 232 American ships, totaling 1,500,000 gross tons, and our trade with that region had increased 50 per cent.

In 1914 there were five American ships, of 23,000 gross tons, operating between the United States and South America. In 1930 the number had been increased to 90 and our trade had increased 200 per cent.

In 1914 we had no American ships trading to the African continent. To-day we have 20 ships, totaling 114,000 gross tons.

Our trade with the Orient tells the same story. In 1914 there were five American ships operating from Pacific Coast ports to the Far East. In 1931 the number had grown to 87 ships, of 700,000 gross tons.

Notable gains in the expansion of our foreign trade have been recorded in the regions where American-flag services have been inaugurated and extended.

In this brief statement setting forth the savings in freight rates, the promotion of foreign trade, and the stimulation to industry and labor afforded by a strong merchant marine under the American flag, it has been possible only to indicate in the broadest way a few of the results achieved. It should be stated in conclusion that the expense involved, large though it has been, has resulted in the establishment of ocean services operating to all our principal foreign markets. The American shipper and traveler is assured of dependable carriers, furnishing regular service at reasonable rates, and the country at large possesses a marine auxiliary force which in time of national emergency will prove indispensable to the United States Navy.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,  
Washington, December 29, 1932.

The following statement was made to-day by T. V. O'Connor, chairman United States Shipping Board:

"My attention has been called to a London dispatch in which Sir Alan Anderson, chairman of the Orient Line, is quoted as saying that American taxpayers have spent \$3,000,000,000 on ship subsidies in the past 12 years; that the United States Government is dumping shipping services on the world's market, thus making it impossible for other nations, especially Great Britain, to pay its debts to this country in the form of shipping services; that three new American vessels built for service between San Francisco and Australia were much more expensive than the trade would justify; and that 'a competing British line which can not dip into the public purse is unable to offer the public such costly vessels.'"

"So much error and misapprehension is wrapped up in these statements of Sir Alan that they would merit scant attention were it not for the fact that they emanate from a recognized authority in the British shipping world.

"The fact is that the American taxpayer has spent nothing like \$3,000,000,000 on ship subsidies in the past 12 years, or for that matter during the entire 150 years of the Nation's existence. It is quite evident that Sir Alan erroneously considers as a subsidy the cost of this country's war-construction program, undertaken at a time when war prices prevailed and when haste and quantity production were the prime considerations. Let it be remembered that this was a contribution of the American taxpayer, spurred to action by the desperate appeals of our allies, to the winning of the war.

"The expression 'dumping of shipping services' seems to have caught the British fancy when applied to the American merchant marine. Sir Alan Anderson should know that the charge is baseless, since rates for transportation are, primarily, determined by the law of supply and demand and, secondly, by mutual agreement of competing lines. It has been the uniform policy of the American lines operated for Government account—and, so far as is known, of private American lines—to maintain rates at fair levels, a statement which can not be made in the case of our foreign competitors. As for mail subventions, they are calculated with a view merely to equalizing competitive conditions and can in no sense be considered as measures designed to stifle competition.

"It is conservatively estimated that since 1921 ships of American registry operating in foreign and noncontiguous services have earned approximately \$3,000,000,000. The greater portion of that money, because of the American ownership and operation of the fleet, was put in circulation in the United States for American materials and products and American labor. Had American ships not been available to earn this tremendous sum, it would have gone to our foreign competitors—much of it to be expended upon new ships, built in foreign yards, and for foreign materials and labor.

"The resources of the United States would have been correspondingly depleted.

"Sir Alan will not seriously maintain that any appreciable portion of these earnings (had they gone to foreign lines) would have been utilized to satisfy governmental obligations due the United States.

"It is evident from Sir Alan's statement that the Orient Line is unable or unwilling to provide its patrons with ships equal to those of its American competitor. Whether the ships built by the American company are, as Sir Alan alleges, more expensive than that trade will support is entirely a matter of judgment. The considered decision of his American competitor was that they were not. That competitor has invested its own money and pledged its own credit to make available to its patrons a service superior to that offered by the Orient Line. Incidentally it is to be remarked that this is a policy not differing from the established policy followed by British lines operating in other trades.

"If Sir Alan is correctly quoted in the press, his statements regarding the American merchant marine furnish an excellent illustration of the lengths to which studied propaganda can go in seeking to destroy competition. The fact that world shipping is in desperate straits explains—if it does not justify—the flood of misrepresentation, chiefly of foreign origin, which is now being



hurled at the American merchant marine. Friends of American shipping will meet and repulse these gratuitous attacks. Our merchant marine is on the sea to stay. Whatever its future fortunes, we shall not permit it to be scuttled by our friends across the sea."

#### THE FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an editorial appearing in the Saturday Evening Post of December 31, 1932, on the subject of the foreign debts, and an article appearing in the Miami Herald, of December 12, 1932, on the same subject.

There being no objection, the editorial and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Saturday Evening Post, December 31, 1932]

#### AMERICA'S CAPACITY TO PAY

In a recent speech, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald made the following statement: "America has a political situation. We have an economic one. I do not believe for a moment that, if there is a real meeting together, if both sides can put themselves in the shoes of the other, no solution can be found to enable December 15 to be passed and the future examined and studied over and an agreement made regarding debts."

There is no evidence that any European nation has put itself in our shoes. If, before he jumped to his curious conclusion, Ramsay MacDonald had tried on our shoes, he would have discovered that nothing could be farther from the facts than his statement. Ours is an economic, not a political situation. If 12,000,000 men out of work, plants shut down or on part time, much of our industry in the red, farmers unable to realize production costs, hundreds of thousands of city and farm home owners unable to meet their taxes and mortgage interest—if that is not an economic situation, we need a new definition of terms.

Naturally and logically, with these facts before them, Members of Congress who represent their constituents in any real sense are unwilling, by standing for cancellation, to saddle them with European war costs, in addition to the huge bills that our Government incurred in that dubious foreign adventure.

Despite all present talk to the contrary, cancellation is the final objective of these drives against America. Since the first day of the Hoover moratorium Europe has not regarded payment as a serious possibility. Moratoria, capacity to pay, conferences, and all the rest of it are simply steps leading on to that ultimate goal—cancellation. In the vernacular the process is known as letting us down easy.

Since August, 1914, there has never been a day that intensive propaganda has not been directed against America by Europe, first to get us into the war, then to keep us at fever heat during the war, and finally to get herself out of paying for the war.

Many of us really took the propaganda about "a war to end war" seriously, and that is why we are inclined to be a little hard-boiled about the postwar propaganda. It has run the whole gamut of flattery and abuse; the dose being calculated to the condition of the patient's pulse at the moment. No one who has not kept track of the European press during the past 12 years can have the slightest idea of the extent of foreign misrepresentation of America. And it is safe to say that, as a whole, the nationals of European countries do not understand the war-debt issue, because the facts have never been clearly and fairly presented to them. America has been held up to them as hard-hearted Uncle Shylock, and their own countries as Good Samaritans.

America is really not hard-hearted about Europe or indifferent to her troubles though we have very pressing ones of our own. We have been both sympathetic and generous in the past, and no doubt we shall continue to be both in the future, for we are at heart a simple people. In fact, we are so simple that our newspapers print pages of European propaganda, though the European press publishes little about us except Uncle Shylock and gangster stories. Recently we were blamed for the drop in the pound, though it was the result of many causes, including English propaganda that did only too well the job of proving that it would be disastrous to Britain if she attempted to pay the December 15 installment of the debts.

There has been a distinct falling off in the quality of Europe's strategy and the cleverness of her propaganda. The proposal of the Lausanne conference to cancel reparations that Germany had already repudiated, provided America canceled, the lining up of all the debtors for a united drive to make America consider the debts as a whole instead of separately, were not worthy of the clever gentlemen of Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. As a matter of fact, the only propaganda for the European thesis that has made any real headway recently is that of Anglophile and Franco-phile Americans. They are very largely of the same social and business classes as those who, between 1914 and 1917, urged us into the war on the grounds that we must fight to end war, to save civilization and to prevent Germany from coming over here, giving us a sound licking and collecting a huge indemnity. Be that as it may, the indemnity could hardly have been as large as the cost to us of "helping to save civilization," to scramble Europe, to arrange the Polish Corridor, and to turn over the German colonies to the Allies. And we did all this, poor innocents, plus a program of "open covenants, openly arrived at," while the Allies had their secret agreements tucked away in their breast pockets.

Right now there is a body of American opinion that has not reached the cancellation stage, at least openly, which favors scaling down the debts in return for disarmament and trade advantages. We venture the opinion that there will be no disarmament in Europe unless from stern necessity—inability to raise the cash or to borrow it, or the need to pay old debts before making new ones. So far as trade advantages go, France is not receptive to the idea, and England can not give us any real trade advantages under present conditions. For she has just concluded the Ottawa agreement, which aims, as far as possible, to keep America out of Empire markets. England can't play it both ways, though she might give us Dominion status. That would suit some of our Anglophiles perfectly. They might then be rewarded with knight-hood instead of a pat on the back and an occasional handout at the castle.

Now, we may be all wrong about this, just as we were all wrong when we accepted allied war propaganda at par during the war. But neither during nor since the war has there been anything in the records of those Americans who advocate cancellation or a final scaling down of the debts, to make us sure that their views are sound. In fact, they have been pretty consistently wrong for almost 20 years. So, if events have not made us wholly hard-boiled, they have at least made us cautious.

In the present situation there are two things to consider—willingness to pay and capacity to pay. We can dismiss the first without further consideration. There is no willingness to pay anywhere in Europe. So far as France is concerned, she has been generously treated and she has the capacity and means to pay. Just now she feels that with England at her back she is in a position to take the trenches that lie between her and complete cancellation.

Of all our debtors Great Britain probably has the best case at the moment, but she has weakened her position and her claim to special treatment by allying herself with our other debtors in their drive for reconsideration of the debts as a whole instead of nation by nation. Nor is it fair in this zero hour of the world to ask America to reexamine her debt and to scale it down to a final figure based on present business and financial conditions. As we have said before on this page, capacity to pay should cut both ways. If Great Britain's capacity to pay us is to be determined, our capacity to pay her debts should also be examined, because one or the other of us must pay them. There is no such thing as cancellation in the sense of simply wiping out the debts. Either the British taxpayers or the American taxpayers must pay them.

Even if after a full examination of Britain's present condition it appears that for the present full payment would be an unwarranted hardship, we can see no reason for a permanent scaling down of the debt. The debts could be scaled down for 1933 to capacity to pay, and then from time to time there could be adjustments down or up as England's situation was worse or showed improvement. Such a proposal is both fair and generous, though if we made it we should hear the old cry about uncertainty holding down recuperation. But the truth at the bottom of that well is that European nations want to take the fullest advantage of the present depression without giving us the benefit of recovery.

Finally, there is the threat of repudiation. That is as it may be and as Europe wishes it. But there will be no justification for it if Europe meets America in a spirit of willingness to deal openly and fairly, with consideration of our situation as well as of her own. Even cancellation might not be too high a price to pay if we could feel that America had learned that there are many devious and dangerous turns and twists on the international highway; that it is no place for an unskilled driver; that Europe's quarrels, hates, and wars are no concern of ours; and if as a nation we take a great oath to have none of them in the future. One has only to read the British note of December 2 to see how every effort that America has made to help with Europe's problems is now being used to our disadvantage.

[From the Miami Herald, Sunday, December 12, 1932]

MANY ISSUES DRAWN INTO DEBT QUESTION—MIAMI ATTORNEY SAYS SOLUTION INVOLVES MANY PHASES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD RECOVERY; ACCOMPLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF CUBA IS CITED

By William H. Burwell, member of the Dade County Bar

One of the reasons why the adjustment of our foreign debts has caused so much concern is that so many other issues have been drawn into the consideration of the question that it is difficult to get a clear and comprehensive idea of the problem. Taken alone the matter would be a simple adjustment, but when complicated with these other issues, its solution becomes interwoven and involved in many other phases of our international relations and of world recovery.

The simple facts are that the United States originally loaned to Great Britain, France, Italy, and other foreign nations, \$7,077,000,000, before the armistice was declared and after the armistice, they loaned an additional \$3,261,000,000, making a total principal indebtedness due to us by foreign nations of \$10,338,000,000.

A statement furnished to the United States Treasury Department during the period when the loans were made showed total expenditures by the borrowing nations in this country, approximately \$11,863,000,000. This money was spent for munitions, cotton, foods, tobacco, transportation, shipping, and other miscel-



laneous purchases. It, therefore, appears that the borrowing nations actually expended approximately 10 per cent more money in the United States than was loaned to them by the United States, the excess being supplied by the borrowing nations from other sources.

In 1922 Congress created a World War Foreign Debt Commission, which after several years of negotiation worked out agreements with each of the several debtor nations providing for the repayment of this borrowed money in installments over a period of 62 years. In these agreements interest was figured on a basis of the respective debtor nations' capacity to pay and differed widely in the cases of the different debtors. Under these agreements the interest covering the period of 62 years was added, and periodical payments of principal and interest were established. The total debt as funded provided for the payment to the United States under this 62-year period of a total of \$22,188,000,000.

The installments due on December 15, 1932, are, therefore, those provided in this funding agreement. To illustrate, the original loan to Great Britain was \$4,277,000,000, and the original loan to France was \$3,405,000,000, yet under the funding agreement the total indebtedness of Great Britain covering the 62-year period, including interest, is \$11,105,000,000, and the total indebtedness of France is \$6,848,000,000. Under the installments provided for in the agreement England has now paid to the United States \$1,912,000,000, while France has only paid \$486,000,000.

These debtor nations have met their obligations as provided for under the refunding agreement except the payments due December 15, 1931, from which they were relieved by the postponement granted under the moratorium arranged for by President Hoover.

Under the terms of the refunding agreement the several debtor nations are expected to pay to the United States on December 15, 1932, certain fixed amounts. These amounts also greatly vary in respect to the different nations. To illustrate, Great Britain is required to pay \$30,000,000 on principal and \$65,550,000 on interest, making a total of \$95,550,000, while France is only required to pay \$19,261,438 on interest, with no payment whatever on the principal of the debt. The other debtor nations are likewise required to pay the installments as fixed in the refunding agreement.

The only actual question now involved is the payment by the respective debtor nations of these annual installments provided for in the refunding agreement. The total balance of indebtedness by the respective nations is not involved in this controversy.

The debtor nations contend that they are not able to pay and request the United States to again declare a moratorium in order that the entire question of indebtedness may be reviewed and either canceled or materially reduced. The note of the British Government of November 10, 1932, based its request for postponement upon the fact that the economic troubles which the moratorium of last year was designed to alleviate had not come to an end. They further emphasize the fact that under the Lausanne agreement the European nations are endeavoring to terminate all reparation payments, as a means of restoration of world prosperity in which endeavor the people of the United States have so deep an interest and in the achievement of which the cooperation of the United States is essential. France concurs with the request of Great Britain and practically adopts the same argument for postponement. Both nations assert their inability to pay the December installment.

The reparations referred to are the annual installments due by Germany to our debtor nations under the adjustment made by treaty after the termination of the war. In this connection it is significant to note that during the period since the war our debtor nations have received from Germany, by way of reparation payments, more than they have paid to the United States on their debts. Therefore the governments of our debtor nations have not drawn upon their own resources for any of the amounts they have respectively paid to us, but on the contrary have only used a portion of the money which they have collected from Germany to pay us.

A more significant fact to be borne in mind in this connection is that Germany has borrowed from foreign nations, a large proportion of which loan has been furnished by the United States, more money than Germany has paid in reparation to our debtor governments. Consequently the \$2,628,000,000 which has been paid by our debtor nations to the United States has been received from Germany through reparation payments and Germany in turn has borrowed from the United States practically all of this sum used in making these reparation payments. So we see that the United States is still practically carrying the entire indebtedness involved in our loans to these foreign nations. With these facts in mind, we can easily understand the force of the argument presented by Great Britain and France, that in view of the reduction, or cancellation, of reparation payments from Germany, the United States should reduce, or cancel, their indebtedness to us.

The debtor nations have persistently insisted that these two questions of debts and reparations were inseparably connected and have sought to fix their ability to pay us upon their success in collecting from Germany. The debts due to the United States are either due, or not due, and should not be confused, or confounded, with reparation payments. The moment we admit a relationship between the two, that moment we practically concede a cancellation of the debts because by canceling the amounts due from Germany, our debtor nations can immediately demand cancellation of their respective indebtedness to us.

There are, however, other vital elements now involved in the enforcement by the United States of the payment of these debts, and these considerations reach into every phase of our interna-

tional life. The borrowed money was largely expended in the United States for supplies purchased at very high prices. When the debt agreements were entered into, it was believed that economic conditions in Europe would improve and that the burden of debt payments would be greatly lessened. It was never contemplated that a depression of such disastrous extent would affect the entire world. These are circumstances arising since entering the refunding agreements which vitally affect the capacity of the nations to pay, and this capacity to pay is the foundation upon which the entire structure rests.

These conditions have been ably summarized in a statement made by certain distinguished economists in which they call attention, first, to the fact that wholesale prices the world over have declined more than one-third, and as obligations of this character can only be paid in goods and services, the debtor must therefore sell half as much again in commodities under the present market as he would have been required to sell at the time that the debt was refunded, in order to make his payment. If prices increase, then the burden of payment will be proportionately lessened. Second, the high level of tariffs and the existence of other trade restrictions, for which the United States is in a measure responsible, has retarded or prevented the exchange of goods and thereby increased the burden of payment. Third, the refunding agreements call for the payment of the debts in American dollars and not in the currency of these debtor nations. It is impossible to make payment in gold, and the depreciation of the currency of our debtor nations correspondingly increases the amount of the payment required in the refunding agreement. Fourth, our debtor nations are experiencing the same difficulty in raising their revenue from their people and from their own resources as is experienced by our Government, and they are confronted with the same trouble as confronts the United States in attempting to balance their budget. This is, of course, the most serious phase of the problem as it involves directly the necessary problems of tax reduction and the restoration of normal economic conditions. This readjustment of international economic conditions would result in greater material benefits to the American people than the direct income from the payment of debt installments in full. It has been stated by an eminent authority that an increase of 1 per cent in our annual income over the present low level would amount to more than twice the current annual installment on the war debt. Any action on our part, therefore, to maintain the solvency of Europe and to revive its power to purchase our goods would stimulate our markets and increase our prosperity.

In considering this last phase of the situation, however, we meet another angle of the problem which should be taken into consideration in connection with revision of the debts. That is the question of the continual increase in expenditures by our debtor nations for armaments. Some of these debtor nations are as insistent that this phase of the question shall be eliminated from the discussion as they are that reparation shall be included. The United States is not interested in the payment of reparations by Germany to our debtor nations, and these payments are not involved in their liability on their obligations to us, but when our debtor persists in impoverishing himself with excess expenditure for armaments, thereby further menacing the peace of the world and the possibility of recovery, then we are directly and vitally interested and should insist that any alterations, or amendments of the present term must be considered in connection with the restriction and reduction of armaments.

As we consider the varying phases of the most vital question and the condition of our debtor nations as affected by these debts, our mind almost inadvertently turns to our little neighbor, the Government of Cuba, which with our debtor nations, presents a most striking contrast. Through the good offices of the United States the Government of Cuba came into existence, and in its well-being this Nation will always have a deep and lasting interest.

In the past several years almost every nation has passed through some form of revolution or readjustment. The severity of the world-wide depression has driven the masses of the people almost to desperation and they have demanded a change in existing conditions. Through all of this unrest Cuba has been able to maintain a firm and stable government, although the serious economic conditions which oppress its people are possibly more intense in many respects than some of the more fortunate nations. It is nothing but natural that the masses of the people of Cuba should demand a change in government. The people of the United States through the ballot box on November 3 revolted against the policies and the controlling powers of this Government and overthrew the present administration. So why should we criticize Cuba? Despite this deep-seated spirit of unrest, the Government of Cuba, through the wise and firm policy of its President and his cabinet, have been able to maintain order, to preserve peace, and to meet every obligation of the Government. The entire population is a fraction less than 4,000,000; a large area of the island has been devastated by a most disastrous hurricane; the market for its principal export—sugar—as well as its other markets has been practically destroyed by the unreasonable, unfair, and unjust tariff regulations of this country; many of its people are out of employment, and their problems of dealing with this situation are most serious. The revenues of the Government have fallen from a total of \$99,120,213.35 in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1928, to \$57,728,037.64 in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1932. Yet despite all of these facts, the Government of Cuba has never defaulted or requested an extension on its liabilities. Its war debt to the United States was approximately \$7,000,000, which sum has long since been fully



paid. As previously stated, the Government of France, with its 60,000,000 people and tremendous resources is insisting upon a cancellation or suspension of payment of \$19,261,438, which is due this Government on December 15 and is contending that this payment will cause economic ruin to France. Cuba, during the past fiscal year, paid on its public debt \$21,694,176.68 and will pay an additional installment on December 31 of this year of \$8,106,250.

In order to meet these heavy payments and to maintain an orderly government within the island without increasing the burden of taxation upon the people, the salaries of most of the officers and employees of the Government have been cut approximately 50 per cent. During this period splendid improvements have been made, roads have been built, proper sanitation has been maintained, living conditions have been improved, and other beneficial services have been rendered to its people.

This reference to and comparison with Cuba is made to demonstrate the possibility of accomplishment where there is a real will and a purpose, regardless of obstacles, so to do; that in the light of the accomplishments of the Government of Cuba, we may weigh the present demands of our debtor nations, especially France.

In the final adjustment of these vexing problems, the United States should make every sacrifice to restore normal conditions, not only in this Nation, but in the world. In arriving at the solution, however, we should consider and weigh only the real facts as they actually exist and should not be deceived by unwarranted fears expressed by our debtor nations. In our effort to do justice to our debtor, we must not do injustice to our own people.

#### THE MONETARY SITUATION

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD, on the subject of the monetary situation, an editorial appearing in the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette of Friday, December 23, 1932, and a communication from former Senator Jonathan Bourne, jr., on the same subject.

There being no objection, the editorial and communication were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, Friday, Dec. 23, 1932]

#### HAS CONGRESS GOT THE GUTS

President Hoover recommends to Congress the reorganization of the banks. The banks, of course, will resist. The lame-duck session will do nothing. These short sessions never do much but appropriate money, and that means now the mortgaging of the future, for *nemo dat quod non habet*, which, being translated into Chinese means "no one gives what he has not." He should have recommended to Congress some lessons in the primer of money. In that primer Congress will find:

1. God made all things except money and political parties; these two man has made through his organization called "government."
2. There is not a dollar, nor a pound, nor a shilling, nor a franc, nor a yen, nor a kopek, nor a crown, nor a peso, nor lira, nor mark, nor bolivar, nor dinar, except such as are made so by a decree or law of some government.
3. When the United States was organized it had no gold and very little silver, but it got money very quickly. Benjamin Franklin explained, during the Revolutionary War, the principles of money and he knew more about money than Mellon and Hoover and all of Hoover's Cabinet. He explained how the Colonies fought England with paper money. That is the kind of money that Lincoln had to use to fight the Civil War. The Confederate government used the same kind of money, but it lost and the money was no account. If the Colonies had lost, their money would have been no account. The money created by Rome, Greece, and ancient Egypt is no account, because they finally lost. The money of Charlemagne, Tamerlane, and the Romanoffs became worthless—they lost to changes in government, a form of revolution. But the United States has never lost; and only the most crimson of the reds contemplate any such eventuality. No coinage, nor bond, nor bank certificate will be any account when any money issued by the United States and by it declared to be legal tender (Knox v. Lee, 12 Wallace) should be below par, unless Congress slavishly and wickedly shall fail to protect the national currency against treason, false representations, the right name for processes that made Black Friday and the stock-market banditry upon a trusting, confiding people, culminating in the collapse of 1929.

But to the primer again and find:

4. That we now have a dishonest dollar in the United States. It is robbing the producer and the debtor who has to pay in money, yet neither his property, his labor, nor his expert services can be exchanged for money. Why is he not, then, a slave to conditions which the Congress permits by its failure to exercise its constitutional power? There is a duty that clings to every power.

When there are about forty to fifty billions in loans owed to the banks and the latter insist that there is no "sound" money but gold, and when there are only eleven billions of money gold in the whole world, and everyone sees what that bull-headed, ignorant course has done to the vast majority of the people, what does duty say to power? What is the true meaning of the promise of the "greatest good to the greatest number"? Does some one chirp, "Cheap money"? Is not cheap money what the majority want? It means better prices for land and all the products of the farms, mines, and factories; better wages to labor; more freight and passengers for the railroads and busses; easier collection of taxes; greater purchasing power for the mil-

lions whose spending constitutes the business upon which banks, factories, public-service corporations, and all service for hire depend. Cheap money? As Lincoln said, at least one foot must be kept on the ground in any rational discussion. What did the framers of the Constitution mean by "regulating the value" of money? Did they mean to "let her drift" and "the devil take the hindmost"? They certainly did not mean to compare one dollar with another dollar to judge the "value" of one. The power of Congress is to regulate the value of "money"—the money of the United States.

Within the last few years, since Harding promised "deflation of values," the value of money—what it would buy—has shifted. Counting 100 as par (both feet on the ground), call it "taw," if you please, and money has gone down and up from about 80 to over 300. The fluctuation has been in stocks, bonds, manufactured products, raw materials, farm products—all commodities. Now, a dollar, when it shows its face, can buy some stocks at the 80 arbitrary point, which sold about three years ago at 560, or a drop from \$140 to \$20 per share. Land and the products of farm and mine, including coal, iron, and oil, have suffered losses in price ranging from two to four times the present price. How much has that added to the value of notes and bonds that must be paid in the man-created thing called "money"?

If one has kept his body sound and holds his property, in honor and law bound to pay his debt, and it requires three times as much work and property to pay that debt as was named in the contract—and in most cases he can not exchange either for any money—why is he not a money slave, trapped by conditions over which Congress has the full power, otherwise this sovereign power, as the Supreme Court has held, "is annihilated"? Now—keep both feet on the ground—do you prefer this dear money that has been bringing bankruptcy, unemployment, closed banks, starvation, and tears, or the only alternative, cheaper money? By a withering majority the people have recently fairly screamed to Washington that they are opposed to what they now have. Will Congress heed or just stumble and fumble and mumble along with its existing "regulation" of money "value"?

Is this Nation so lacking in brains, so weak in character, so cowardly in its greatest emergency, so halting in its statesmanship, as to fail to comprehend the danger of actual bankruptcy to the debtor class, with a similar fate to creditors? Why has Congress so long closed its eyes to the facts, its ears to the cries for relief? You answer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1932.

HON. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FLETCHER: Yours of the 24th received. Noting with appreciation, though with no surprise, your sympathetic feeling toward the movement for the restoration of the honest dollar of our forefathers, initiated by them in 1792 and enjoyed by our country down to 1873, I sincerely hope you will favor me with your criticisms as to the soundness of the following seven propositions, especially the fourth and seventh, which, if sound, as I believe them to be, clearly indicate to my mind not only the desirability but the absolute necessity of the earliest possible consideration and enactment, without modification or amendment, of the Wheeler bill, S. 2487:

1. All the world's new wealth comes from mother earth and the waters thereon. No nation can increase its wealth unless the earth's and waters' products bring a price equaling the cost of production with a fair return for the labor and capital employed in the production of same.
2. When the United States produces a surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, and other agricultural products, oil, iron, copper, lead, zinc, timber and wood products, fish and sea products, the home price for such products is vitally affected and in most instances controlled by the world's price paid for such surpluses in other markets.
3. In 10-year periods the cost of production in conjunction with the supply and demand must determine the average price of all products.
4. As gold increases in its exchangeable value for all other commodities, cost of production must increase in the gold-standard countries, and as the bullion price of silver decreases in its exchangeability for all other commodities, the cost of production must resultantly decrease in the silver-standard countries. In the United States, supposedly on the gold standard, as gold increases in its exchangeable value for all other commodities, cost of production must increase in our country as a corresponding increased volume of products for the liquidation of our debts is required and the bulk of our business is conducted on credit, whereas in the silver-standard countries as the bullion price of silver decreases, as measured in gold, the cost of production correspondingly decreases as the volume of products for the liquidation of all debts correspondingly decreases. Hence in the United States the producer of all raw material as well as manufactured products, where a surplus exists, is doubly handicapped, first, by the increasing cost of production as gold increases in its exchangeable value for other commodities in our country, and, second, and of even greater importance, the decreased cost of production in the silver-standard countries for competing products in the world's market as the bullion price of silver decreases in the silver-standard countries.
5. A further continuation of this assinine and unnatural condition of the gold standard and silver standard countries, each having different yardsticks and both fluctuating in their inter-



changeability for other commodities, can only result in the lowering in the United States of our high standard of living and our relative high labor wages to the low standard of living and low wage scale of our competitors, the silver standard countries.

6. The only possible way to correct this disadvantage is the recognition and enactment of the underlying principles of the Wheeler bill. Otherwise, I see no hope whatever for agriculture or the producers of any of our stable products or for the absorption at a fair price of manufacturers' surpluses.

7. You may double or treble the paper money of our own country, but by so doing you are simply increasing the cost of production in the United States but in no manner increasing the cost of production in the silver-standard nations, whereas the enactment of the Wheeler bill would quintuple the cost of production in the silver-standard nations but contemporaneously and compensatorily quintuple (silver now being 25½ cents per ounce) their purchasing power and the same financial yardstick would apply the world over in domestic as well as international commerce and establish the world's minimum price of \$20.67 per ounce for fine gold and the minimum price of \$1.29 29/100 per ounce for fine silver with the result that the tendency would be to bring the silver-standard nations up to our high standard of living in the United States and our high labor wages instead of bringing ours down to their much lower standards.

In the study of this question it is well to remember that long before Mr. Bryan or Senator WHEELER were born our forefathers by the act of 1792 recognized and enacted the same principles except that the ratio between gold and silver was 15 to 1 and in 1834 recognized and enacted the underlying principles of the Wheeler bill, the ratio being 16 to 1, and from 1837 down to 1873, recognized and enacted the same principles though the ratio, for the sake of convenience, was made 15.988 to 1.

The enactment of the Wheeler bill (S. 2487) would restore the honest dollar of our forefathers and establish an honest financial yardstick in our domestic and international trade.

I have submitted verbally and by correspondence these propositions to a number of supposedly key men in the financial and business world, many heretofore favoring gold monometallism and a few bimetallism, and have yet to receive a specific statement from any source as to the unsoundness of propositions four and seven.

If same are sound, as I believe them to be, then certainly it is logical to conclude that there is no possible hope for the future of agriculture except through the enactment of the Wheeler bill (S. 2487). No other legislation thus far enacted or contemplated can, in my opinion, be of any possible permanent benefit to agriculture in providing over a period of years a world's price equaling the cost of production with a fair return for the labor and capital employed in the production of same.

With best wishes for you and yours for the New Year, I remain.

Very cordially yours,

JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr.

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Copeland	Hull	Robinson, Ind.
Austin	Costigan	Johnson	Schall
Bailey	Couzens	Kean	Schuyler
Bankhead	Cutting	Kendrick	Sheppard
Barbour	Dale	King	Shipstead
Barkley	Davis	La Follette	Shortridge
Bingham	Dickinson	Logan	Smoot
Black	Dill	Long	Steiwer
Blaine	Fess	McGill	Swanson
Borah	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Frazier	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	George	Metcalf	Townsend
Bulkeley	Glass	Moses	Trammell
Bulow	Glenn	Norbeck	Tydings
Byrnes	Gore	Norris	Vandenberg
Capper	Grammer	Oddie	Watson
Caraway	Hale	Patterson	Wheeler
Carey	Harrison	Pittman	White
Cohen	Hastings	Reed	
Connally	Hayden	Reynolds	
Coolidge	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Virginia desires to address the Senate at this time, it will be necessary to have unanimous consent. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my intention was to ask that we might conclude the routine morning business, and then later to request unanimous consent for the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar. However, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia is going to be called away from the Chamber and, inasmuch as his remarks will

be brief, I may say that so far as I am concerned I shall make no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Virginia is recognized.

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, my attention has been called to the recent unwarranted and unfair criticism of the Congress of the United States for legislation passed unanimously, acclaimed throughout this country, and heralded abroad at the time. I refer to the promotion of Richard E. Byrd from the rank of lieutenant commander to commander in the United States Navy and later to the rank of rear admiral. This criticism demands a brief statement on the floor of the Senate and in the pages of the RECORD to prove its unreasonableness and injustice.

I recall that not a single voice was raised against the legislation which I had the honor to patronize in the Senate for the deserved advancement in rank and bestowal of honors upon Admiral Byrd.

The Sixty-ninth Congress made Byrd a commander in the Navy and awarded him the congressional medal of honor for—in the language of the bill—

Distinguishing himself conspicuously by courage and intrepidity at the risk of his life in demonstrating that it is possible for aircraft to travel in continuous flight from a now inhabited portion of the earth over the North Pole and return.

This bill was passed unanimously and cordially, as was the bill of the Seventy-first Congress promoting Commander Byrd to the rank of rear admiral. Again I quote the bill:

In recognition of his extensive scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the Antarctic Continent and of the first mapping of the South Pole and polar plateau by air.

There were few of us then who did know his record. The Naval Committees of both Houses of Congress were unanimous in the bestowal of this honor. The Navy Department urged favorable recommendations.

I have known Dick Byrd since he was a boy and can say without qualification that his whole career has been unselfishly, patriotically, and indomitably devoted to his country since he entered the Naval Academy in 1908. He did not allow a serious accident to prevent his graduation and undertaking sea duty. But, while engaged in line of duty aboard ship, he sustained new injury, as a result of which he must go through life with a nail holding his ankle together, and which caused him to be ordered, as required by law, before a retiring board in 1916. The board found him incapacitated for active service and had him transferred to the retired list. From March until May, two months of that year 1916, he received the only remuneration he has ever received from the Government by reason of physical disability. All the rest of his pay has been received in active service or by unanimous bestowal of Congress.

Not content, as many men would have been, to rest in leisure the remainder of his days, he strived and struggled for the opportunity to further serve his country. He asked me if his physical impediment would bar him from work in aviation. I told him it would not; and seeing his determination not to be laid on the shelf and confident that his grit, spirit, and alertness would make him a valuable officer, I helped him to get into naval aviation. In May, 1916, he was ordered back to active duty. He mastered the whole field of aviation, construction, mechanics, and navigation. It was no swivel-chair job that he performed, either. Through the war and afterwards, in the air, on land, or water, or ice, in all weathers, against all hazards, he carried on to unmatched achievement.

The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department in 1921 attributed to Byrd more than to anyone else credit for the creation of that invaluable bureau. The Director of Naval Aviation in 1919 declared Byrd primarily responsible for much of the special navigational equipment that made it possible for the seaplanes of the American Navy to make the first transatlantic flight in history. Byrd



is the recipient of deserved citations and commendations without number.

He went into the Arctic with the McMillan expedition, mapped Greenland, and charted the dangerous seas and currents in that region. Then with the aid of scientific instruments, which he himself perfected, Byrd navigated the airplane, an American invention, to the North Pole and back in 1926, thus opening a new era in polar exploration. In 1927 he convinced the world of American flying genius by giving amazing evidence of the advance in scientific aerial navigation which permitted a safe landing in fog on the coast of France after a hop from the North American Continent.

Finally he encountered the Antarctic and carried the American flag to the South Pole. He added more to the store of geographical, geological, and meteorological information of that vast south polar continent than all the discoverers before him. But for his knowledge and genius, but for his inspiration, but for his care and attention to every detail of preparation, but for his daring leadership in enacting the plan and bringing the dream to fruition, there would have been no Antarctic expedition to add new luster to the red, white, and blue of our standard, to extend the American realm, both materially and intellectually, to focus the world's attention on American premier pioneering in exploration by air and premier contribution to science and progress.

The American people would, indeed, have been ungracious and ungrateful had they not recognized the gifts to them and through them to the world, of Richard Evelyn Byrd, "the pathfinder of the air." Thank God, they recognized the fruit of his inspiration and toil quicker than they did the full value of his foremost but ill-requited predecessor in navigational development, Matthew Fontaine Maury, "the pathfinder of the seas." The reward, recommended cordially by the Navy and granted willingly by the Congress of the United States, was simple indeed. But it was sincere. And it was received, and is to-day borne, in the modesty which is characteristic of the man whose sterling worth to his country can not be weighed and computed.

Let no man forget that whatever views Admiral Byrd may express as a private citizen he has a perfect right to express. Antagonism to his opinions and remarks is no excuse for deduction from the glory of his peerless service to the United States. Personal attacks on him because of the honor and emolument which Congress has rightly given him can not further the cause of those who oppose his private views. It is easier to answer his facts and arguments than it is to assail his character and record, both of which are without stain or blemish but gleam with genius and courage and honorable achievement.

Let it be remembered that the Antarctic expedition with all that it brought this country did not cost our Government a penny and that it has taken Admiral Byrd several seasons on the lecture platform and much labor in writing to erase the financial deficit of the expedition, which he pledged himself to liquidate.

Great Britain, which for many years held the record of "farthest north," conferred knighthood upon or made admirals of not less than 20 of her officers, in addition to granting large sums of money for their explorations in the Arctic. Norway made Nansen an ambassador. Italy made Abruzzi an admiral. The United States for the first trip in history to the North Pole by surface made Captain Peary an admiral.

Mr. President, I make plain these facts in the hope that they may be marked by the misinformed who have cast aspersions on Admiral Byrd and on the Congress. I submit that he is fully entitled to what Congress has had in its power and justice to bestow upon him, and I take pride in my own active participation in the bestowal of these deserved honors upon him.

As part of my remarks I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD various extracts from Admiral Byrd's record as taken from the official files of the Navy Department.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

#### RECORD

1. Twenty-two detailed reports of fitness on Lieut. R. E. Byrd by different officers in the Navy show him to be above the great majority (the highest mark that can be given) in the following:

Aptitude for the service, conduct, cooperative qualities, courtesy, devotion to duty, education, force, industry, initiative, judgment, justice, leadership, military manner and bearing, neatness of person and dress, patience, physical energy and endurance, reliability, self-control, subordination, discipline of subordinates, loyalty of subordinates, efficiency of personnel (based upon the efforts and results of such efforts of the officer concerned), efficiency of material (based upon the results which the officer concerned has accomplished in keeping up or improving the material under his charge).

2. There follow some quotations from the special-remark column of these reports of fitness.

Director of Naval Aviation, January 1 to March 31, 1919:

"This officer has been engaged in the preparation of navigational material for the proposed trans-Atlantic flight and has been primarily responsible for the development of much of the special navigational equipment which it is proposed to use on the flight."

Commanding officer, NC Seaplane Division, May 3 to July 8, 1919:

"To this officer was assigned the duty of developing navigational methods for trans-Atlantic flight, testing these methods, and providing navigational equipment for the seaplanes. This work was done in a most excellent manner, and many things of great value to the service were developed by him. He proceeded as far as Newfoundland in NC-3, and I greatly regretted that the department would not permit me to have him as one of my personnel for whole flight. Has boundless energy and enthusiasm and is an excellent all-round officer."

Director of Naval Aviation, March 7-31, 1921:

"A retired officer on active duty serving as assistant for information and statistics. Although retired, his duties have been most active and of great value to aviation and to the service. He has a great deal of tact, a fine appearance and bearing, and has performed confidential duty of great value. He has much originality and initiative. I consider him to be an exceptionally efficient and valuable officer."

Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, April 1 to September 30, 1921:

"Lieutenant Commander Byrd is an exceptionally loyal, capable, and efficient officer. For his age and length of service, he has remarkably good judgment, tact, and an ability to cooperate with others. He is zealous and indefatigable in the performance of his duty, persistent in accomplishing the end in view, and does so without creating friction or opposition. I have no hesitation in saying that he, more than anyone else, by his own qualifications had more to do with getting passed the legislation creating the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department. It was by his knowledge of aviation, its relation to the Navy, and by his tact and persistence in persuading those opposed to it, and also in making new converts, that the law was passed. His work in this connection was invaluable to the Director of Aviation, and later to the chief of bureau and to the service. He has a pleasing and strong personality and brings credit to the service in his contact with civilians."

"On account of his original and valuable work in devising instruments and methods for air navigation in connection with the trans-Atlantic flight, he was detailed to go to England to return on the ZR-2 to assist in navigation. He was there during the loss of ZR-2, and rendered prompt and valuable assistance at this critical time, and received letters of thanks and commendation from the British authorities, which, it is assumed, have been made a part of his record."

"Unfortunately, Lieutenant Commander Byrd is on the retired list, and his being placed on inactive duty will be a great loss to the bureau and to the service itself. I consider Lieutenant Commander Byrd one of the most valuable officers I have met in the service, and that his being placed on inactive duty will be not only a loss to this bureau but to the service itself."

Chief of Bureau of Navigation, September 30, 1921, to March 31, 1922:

"Lieutenant Byrd has shown great adaptability in handling matters dealing with Congress. He has great tact, force, and ability for cooperating efforts of others, and has been of great value to the bureau and to the department. He is an officer of ability and high professional attainments, always ready and willing to help forward the interests and welfare of the service. His duties have been performed thoroughly and to my entire satisfaction."

Chief of Bureau of Navigation, March 31 to July 12, 1922:

"Lieutenant Byrd (retired) was actively employed under this bureau during the period covered, and the performance of his duties were most successfully carried out. He shows tact, knowledge, and ability of a very high order, and his services were of great value, not only to the bureau but to the whole Navy. He is always courteous, willing, and earnest, and whatever work assigned him was not only cheerfully but thoroughly well carried out. The bureau regrets to lose his services."

Commandant first naval district, June 14 to September 30, 1923:

"Lieutenant Byrd has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He is one of the most efficient officers that I have been associated with. He is an officer of great judgment, rare ability,



rare initiative, and very conscientious. It is a great pleasure to have him associated with me."

Commandant ninth naval district, November 20, 1923, to February 12, 1924:

"An excellent aviation officer; active, industrious, loyal, and an excellent officer in every respect."

3. Lieutenant Byrd was recommended for a distinguished-service medal for his war service. He was awarded a silver star.

4. Byrd received the following special letters of commendation, which are given for duty performed, which calls for some special recognition. He has an unusually large number of such commendations:

(a) For heroism in saving a man from drowning, August 15, 1914, for which he received a congressional life-saving medal of honor.

(b) Commendation for helping to save a man from drowning, July 16, 1914.

(c) Commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for courage, energy, and efficiency on the first trans-Atlantic flight.

(d) For extraordinary heroism in rescuing Captain Hills.

(e) Decorated as commander in the Military Order of Avis by the Government of Portugal for inventions of air-navigational instruments, September 13, 1921.

(f) Commendation for efficiency as commanding officer of the United States naval air forces in Canada and as commanding officer of the naval air station, Halifax, June 11, 1919.

(g) Commendation from Admiral W. L. Grant, Royal Navy, British commander in chief, North American and West Indies Squadrons, for assisting in creating good relations between the Royal Air Force officers and the United States Naval Air Forces, December 20, 1918.

(h) Commendation from Governor of Rhode Island for efficiency in building up the Naval Militia of the State of Rhode Island, June 28, 1917, which was concurred in by Bureau of Navigation July 9, 1917.

(i) Commendation from chairman of the commission on training camps for organizing, as secretary, the Navy Department commission on training camps, December 30, 1917.

(j) Letter of thanks from the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service of Canada for services in the matter of building up the Canadian Naval Air Service, November 4, 1918.

(k) Letter of thanks from Colonel Cull, Royal Air Force, Director of Royal Canadian Naval Air Service, August 27, 1918.

(l) Letter of thanks from Vice Admiral Storey, Royal Navy, November 8, 1918, for services in the matter of building up the Canadian Naval Air Service.

(m) Commendation for compiling navigational data and for constructing necessary instruments for the NC boats for the trans-Atlantic flight.

(n) Commendation from Colonel Munson, General Staff of the Army, for efficiency in handling the legislative phases of the service pay bill for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, June 10, 1922.

(o) Same from Commander Porterfield, United States Navy, June 16, 1922.

(p) Commendation from Commander Stapler for judgment and assistance in legislative matters, July 27, 1922.

(q) Commendation from Secretary of the Air Ministry of Great Britain for zeal in connection with the aftermath of the wrecking of the airship ZR-2.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to say just a word or so on the subject which has been discussed by the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I apologize to the Senate for taking any of its time for a discussion of this subject at present. The only reason I rise at the moment is because of the fact that the joint congressional committee, composed of five Members of the Senate and five Members of the other House, has been holding hearings with reference to possible changes in veterans' legislation, and in the evidence that has been adduced at those hearings thus far the name of Admiral Byrd has been prominent. It has been prominent because of the active part he thus far has taken in the operations of the National Economy League. Admiral Byrd is one of the highest officials of that organization; and, as I now remember, speaking entirely from memory, without the record before me, he is one of six principal directors. The purpose of the National Economy League, very frankly, is to reduce benefits, vested rights, of the veterans of all our wars and their dependents which have been granted in times past by the Congress of the United States.

No one has a higher opinion of Admiral Byrd's patriotism and his accomplishments than have I; I also believe in

Byrd the man; but I am forced to the conclusion that his activity in the National Economy League is thoroughly inconsistent. Admiral Byrd draws retirement pay from the Government which amounts to a pension of some \$4,200 annually. He is a comparatively young man. I do not suppose his closest friends would say that he is in dire economic distress. I do not suppose anyone would suggest that he particularly needs this pension, and I think all of us know perfectly well, Mr. President, that there are thousands and literally hundreds of thousands of disabled veterans in the United States to-day who are in far worse economic plight than is Admiral Byrd. Yet the league which he sponsors, and of which he is a principal officer, proposes in these hard times, in a depression such as the world has never before known, to deprive these veterans of the benefits, the vested rights, that Congress has given them in the past.

The only result of that would be to force thousands of them on the local taxing units throughout the Nation and add to the tax burden of the farmers and the small property owners. It would relieve the large income taxpayers of the country, and you will find, Mr. President, big business, the Power Trust, the international bankers, and those who speak for them, invariably urging this so-called economy at the expense of the veterans of the land.

Therefore, some of us think Admiral Byrd's position has been thoroughly inconsistent. It seems to me, that to be entirely sincere, Admiral Byrd himself should come to the United States Government and say, "Here is the \$4,200 annually you pay me; I do not need it; the country needs it worse than I do, and I propose to surrender it here and now." Admiral Byrd has made no gesture of that kind thus far. He continues to receive and accept his pension of \$4,200 annually—I say \$4,200, for I think that is the exact figure, although I am speaking from memory and have the record in my office—but at the same time he insists on reducing the benefits received by thousands and untold thousands of disabled veterans in the United States.

He is not alone in that, Mr. President; there are others. General Harbord is one, and I could name many others in the same category, who are taking the most prominent part in the so-called National Economy League for the reduction of veterans' benefits and the benefits and vested rights of their dependents but who themselves are drawing enormous pensions from the United States Government. It is certainly inconsistent, to say the least, and there are some of us who are going to do the best we can to see that right in the end shall prevail and that the disabled veterans shall not be robbed of the benefits that have been allowed them by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate briefly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, I am glad the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] reaches the conclusion that Admiral Byrd has a splendid record and deserves the honor conferred on him by Congress. The whole United States and, in fact, the whole world, acclaimed Admiral Byrd for his exploits and the service he rendered.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. SWANSON. I do.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. The United States acclaimed the service performed by these disabled veterans, also.

Mr. SWANSON. I will get to that later.

Admiral Byrd has simply exercised the right possessed by every private citizen of expressing his views in an effort to bring about economy. Whether or not he deserves the honor conferred upon him by Congress and whether or not he should give it up, is a matter for him to determine. Four thousand two hundred dollars is all the compensation that he has ever been given by the Government.



Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. SWANSON. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. If it is true, as the Senator says, that whether or not Admiral Byrd should give up this compensation of something over \$4,000 should be entirely left to him to determine, why would it not follow from the same reasoning that the soldiers who are getting \$10, \$15, or \$25 a month should likewise be permitted to determine whether they will surrender what is coming to them?

Mr. SWANSON. If the Senator will permit me, this compensation was given to Admiral Byrd by an act of Congress. So was the compensation given to the veterans. I do not know whether or not I would agree with the facts, figures, and arguments presented by Admiral Byrd; but I claim that he has a right to present his views to Congress under the Constitution, and his record is not subject to aspersion by reason of his doing so.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator must not get the idea that I desire to cast any reflection on Admiral Byrd. I have not intended to do that. I have merely asked the Senator a question. He says that Admiral Byrd should be permitted to determine whether his pension of \$4,200 should be surrendered.

Mr. SWANSON. No; whether or not he should have taken it.

Mr. NORRIS. I asked the Senator why it would not follow that the ordinary soldier should be given the same privilege.

Mr. SWANSON. If Admiral Byrd was entitled to be a rear admiral, he was entitled to all the compensation that accrues to a rear admiral. It would have been foolishness to give him that honor and not to give him the compensation that goes with it. Congress has reduced the compensation of Army and Naval officers on the retired list. Congress determines whether or not it shall make such reductions. The same law applies to Admiral Byrd that applies to all these officers. He has been perfectly willing to have the law apply to him and has made no complaint; but when it comes to the question whether he should give up entirely the compensation which Congress has bestowed, he asks us to deal with him as we deal with others. If he deserves it, he is entitled to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. SWANSON. I do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Purely as a matter of information, because I have not looked into the question, due to the fact that in the public press there seems to be some confusion as to the nature of this compensation, I desire to ask the Senator whether it was awarded to Admiral Byrd as the result of any injury incurred in the service or whether it was awarded to him as a retired officer of the Navy.

Mr. SWANSON. I will state the facts, Mr. President.

It was impossible for Admiral Byrd to be promoted, although he had passed all the examinations with honor and credit. He would have spent the rest of his life as a junior lieutenant in the Navy. He was ordered before a retiring board. The retiring board found him incapacitated to stand on the bridge or the deck of a battleship, and, to his great disappointment, he was retired.

He came to see me. I said, "There is no deck and there is no bridge on an airplane. I do not see why you can not perfect yourself for active airplane service." I never in my life saw a man so disappointed as he was when he was retired as a junior lieutenant.

I will give the history of Admiral Byrd and the honors conferred upon him, so as to answer the Senator's question. He was retired. At that time the Navy was making experiments with airplanes under large appropriations made by Congress. I told Admiral Byrd that I believed that aircraft offered a fine opportunity in life, and suggested to him that

he study aircraft, master them, learn how to construct aircraft, how to pilot them, and how to be a master of the service. In several weeks he came back and told me he would do so. He was then restored to active service. He served as actively as any man in the Navy. For only two months was he on inactive duty. He mastered the airplane. To-day he can construct an airplane. He can pilot it. He can navigate it. There is no man anywhere in the world, I believe, who understands aircraft better than Admiral Byrd.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield there, I desired to say that my inquiry was not prompted by any feeling of unfriendliness or criticism. I simply wanted the facts stated, because I dare say the press accounts on both sides have been more or less inaccurate.

Mr. SWANSON. Admiral Byrd then served in the North Sea. He went into the North Sea, the most dangerous zone of naval warfare during the late war. He was repeatedly cited for advancement.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Virginia yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. SWANSON. I do.

Mr. LONG. You know, there is an old saying in the Bible that—

All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.

I wonder if the Senator has ever thought of the fact that Admiral Byrd, being a member of delegations to national conventions and always trying to throw out United States Senators and Congressmen who have been sent there by their friends, might have antagonized the situation so as to have given rise to this Biblical rule and criticism along that line.

Mr. SWANSON. I am talking about whether or not the criticism is just. I have reported here Admiral Byrd's achievements and his record, which I published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and the Senate and the House unanimously recommended that he should be promoted to lieutenant commander. The record has been filed and the report made upon it.

When Admiral Byrd made the first flight to the North Pole by airplane, it was at his own expense. He incurred all the expense incident to it. He lectured and wrote articles to pay what was left of the debt. The same thing occurred in connection with his flight to the Antarctic regions. He incurred a large debt, and his lectures and his articles were to pay the debt incurred in that exploration. When Admiral Byrd reached the North Pole, it was by means of aviation that he did so.

Admiral Byrd, like the Senator from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON], like myself and like other Senators and Congressmen, has his own views in regard to the economy program. If his views are not right, we ought to reject them. Under the Constitution of the United States, however, any man has a right to present his views in the form of a petition for the consideration of Congress; and it is possible that they may be more accurate than ours.

When Admiral Byrd flew to the South Pole, after having reached the North Pole by similar means, the Navy wanted to make him a captain. With his usual modesty he was willing to be made a commander—one degree less than the Navy recommended. There was universal agreement, however, that he should be made a rear admiral after his explorations in the south polar region.

Admiral Byrd has submitted without complaint to the same reduction in his salary as a retired officer that others have. He was on inactive duty for only two months. I resent any attack upon him; and I think no one desires to attack his record simply because of the facts and the views he has presented. He is entitled to present them.

I rise to defend the record of Admiral Byrd, which is a credit to Virginia, a credit to the Nation, and a credit to the world, because of his courage, venturesomeness, and achievement. Those who differ from his views and facts will make

more progress by attacking these than they will by attacking his record, which is without blemish.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Hammond Unemployed Council, No. 1, of Hammond, Ind., favoring taking up in open hearings the proposals submitted by the national hunger march, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution unanimously adopted by directors of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers' Association, favoring the passage of measures to enable the joint-stock land banks to give relief to their borrowers, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a petition from E. A. Palmer, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., of East Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the ratification of the convention on safety of life at sea, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the modification of the national prohibition law or the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate memorials of the Welcome Class and the Men's Wesley Bible Class of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fresno, Calif., remonstrating against the modification of the national prohibition law or the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by Filipino residents of Greater New York and Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the so-called Hare and Hawes-Cutting Philippine independence bills, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE SENATE, Jackson.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, memorializing the Congress of the United States to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to States on the full faith and credit obligations of said States under certain conditions

Whereas the State of Mississippi and certain other States, through drastic reductions in governmental expenses and the enactment of additional revenue laws, have balanced their budgets by bringing expenditures within the limits of revenues; and

Whereas, notwithstanding these conditions, such States are having considerable difficulty on account of present economic conditions in marketing their full faith and credit securities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi (the House of Representatives concurring herein),* That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to enact legislation extending the authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation so as to authorize said Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to such States as, in the judgment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, have balanced their budgets, said loans to be used in liquidating accumulated floating indebtedness and for refunding purposes; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the senate is hereby instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Mississippi delegation in the United States Congress.

#### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing Senate concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate on December 21, 1932, and by the house of representatives on December 21, 1932, at the extraordinary session of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi of 1932.

Dated at Jackson, Miss., this 22d day of December, 1932.

R. L. BROWN,  
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE SENATE, Jackson.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 4, memorializing the Mississippi Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in the appointment of Hon. C. M. Morgan as member of the Interstate Commerce Commission

Whereas the great State of Mississippi is vitally interested in the transportation problems of the Nation, and especially of Mississippi; and

Whereas the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction of practically all transportation; and

Whereas there will be a vacancy on the said Interstate Commerce Commission under the incoming National Democratic administration; and

Whereas the South is in great need of representation on this body; and

Whereas there is an opportunity for Mississippi to place thereon a capable and worthy representative from this State who has served for three terms as chairman of the Mississippi State Railroad Commission, and who also is serving as president of the Southeastern Group of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners comprising the following States: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi; and

Whereas knowing the transportation needs of the southeastern part of the United States, and particularly of Mississippi: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (and house of representatives concurring therein),* That the Members of Congress of the State of Mississippi in National Congress be and are hereby memorialized to use their influence with the incoming Democratic administration in the appointment of Hon. C. M. Morgan on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Resolved further,* That the clerk of the senate be directed to submit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Congressmen representing Mississippi.

#### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing senate concurrent resolution was adopted by the senate on December 20, 1932, and by the house of representatives on December 21, 1932, at the extraordinary session of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi of 1932.

Dated at Jackson, Miss., this 22d day of December, 1932.

R. L. BROWN,  
Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

#### THE STATE OF WYOMING, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

#### State of Wyoming, ss:

I, A. M. Clark, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that, in accordance with House Joint Resolution No. 4, Wyoming Sessions Laws 1931, a certified copy of which is hereunto attached, there was submitted to the electors of the State of Wyoming at the general election held November 8, 1932, the following question:

"Shall the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes be repealed?"

It is further certified that the result of the votes cast upon said question, as shown by the report of the State canvassing board, was as follows: Yes, 52,957; no, 21,015.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming. Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL.]

A. M. CLARK, Secretary of State.  
By W. O. CARLETON, Deputy.

House Joint Resolution 4, providing for a referendum to determine the sentiment of the electors of the State of Wyoming with respect to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States

*Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the twenty-first legislature (the senate concurring),* That in the present state of public agitation respecting the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes by the Federal Constitution it is expedient to obtain an expression of the opinion of the electors of the State of Wyoming respecting the desirability of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

That to this end there shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election the following question:

"Shall the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes be repealed?"

That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to certify the foregoing question to the county clerks of the several counties of the State of Wyoming not less than 25 days prior to the next general election and it shall be the duty of the county clerks in the several counties to provide a place for the said



question upon an official ballot in such manner that the electors shall have the opportunity of voting "yes" or "no" to such question.

That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Congress of the United States a certificate of the results of the foregoing referendum.

Approved March 6, 1931.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original of House Joint Resolution No. 4, adopted by the Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Wyoming, and approved March 6, 1931.

Certified to at Cheyenne the capital, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1932.

[SEAL.]

A. M. CLARK, *Secretary of State.*

By W. O. CARLETON, *Deputy Secretary of State.*

Mr. BARBOUR presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of 250 young people at the Glen Ridge (N. J.) Congregational Church, favoring the passage of legislation to regulate the motion-picture industry, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Kemble Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, of Woodbury, N. J., praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRAZIER presented the petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Mandan and vicinity, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Mandan and vicinity, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of legislation to regulate the motion-picture industry, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAPPER presented the petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Neodesha, Kans., praying for the passage of legislation to regulate the motion-picture industry, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of a committee of the Brotherhood of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wichita, members of the Epworth League, and adult members of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, both of Hugoton, and sundry citizens of Kansas City, Northbranch, and Palco, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the modification of the national prohibition law or the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana presented a resolution adopted by Lawrence Capehart Post, No. 35, the American Legion, of Jeffersonville, Ind., favoring the passage of legislation for the payment in full of adjusted-service compensation certificates (bonus), and also the passage of the widows' and orphans' pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Madden Nottingham Post, No. 348, the American Legion, of Indianapolis, Ind., opposing any reduction in disability allowances or compensation to veterans of the World War, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of members of Stewart Norris Post, No. 197, the American Legion, of Shelburn, Ind., remonstrating against the adoption of measures advocated by the National Economy League relative to payments to ex-service men, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Gilbert Davis Post, No. 157, the American Legion, of Churubusco, Ind., protesting against the adoption of measures advocated by the National Economy League, of New York, relative to payments to ex-service men, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the board of Christian education of the Church of the Brethren, at Elgin, Ill., protesting against modification of the national prohibition law or the repeal of the eighteenth amendment of the

Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PROHIBITION

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I have received a petition from the Federal Grand Jury Association for the Southern District of New York, urging upon the President and the Congress of the United States that whatever change or modification of law or constitutional amendment bearing upon the prohibition question be decided upon it be done immediately and without unnecessary delay. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the communication in the nature of a petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,  
New York, December 14, 1932.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:  
(To the attention of Hon. HIRAM BINGHAM, Senator from Connecticut.)

This association, organized in December, 1927, at the instance of the then United States attorney for the southern district of New York, is composed of men qualified and accepted for service on the Federal grand jury.

One of its objects is to promote respect for law. Our members believe that laws written into or kept in force upon the statute books of our country which do not commend themselves to the moral sense of the great body of right-thinking men and women or which for this and other reasons are unenforceable or are generally regarded as unnecessary and burdensome do not tend toward obedience to or respect for law in general but have a contrary effect.

We recognize and at all times in every suitable way impress upon our members their duty to find true bills strictly in accord with the evidence presented on violations of the law as it now exists. A large majority of our members as a result of their experience when serving on grand juries and their observations as citizens have been increasingly convinced that the effect of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act upon respect and observance of law by our citizens is particularly unfortunate and injurious; however, it has been considered unwise for this association to take action or record its opinion on any question related to this matter unless and until there should be some pronounced and general expression on the part of the citizens of this country and of both political parties in favor of some change or modification of Federal laws having to do with the control of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor.

This association does not even now consider itself at liberty to make specific recommendations on this subject; but it does urge upon the President and the Congress of the United States that whatever change or modification of law or constitutional amendment bearing upon this matter be decided upon, should be done immediately and without unnecessary delay, to the end that respect for law shall be increased and that other important interests of the people of this country may receive due consideration at this time.

ARTHUR S. COX,

*Chairman.*

ALFRED P. PERKINS,

MARTIN S. HARE,

*Committee for the Association.*

W. S. QUIGLEY,

*President of the Association.*

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS OF OBION COUNTY, TENN.

Mr. McKELLAR presented resolutions adopted by a mass meeting of citizens and taxpayers of Obion County, Tenn., which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### RESOLUTION FOR THE CITIZENS AND TAXPAYERS OF OBION COUNTY

Agriculture is the basic industry of our country and we can expect no lasting prosperity until the purchasing power of the thirty-three millions of our rural population is restored. Due to the extremely low price of cattle, hogs, and all farm commodities, great distress prevails throughout the rural districts. This distress being extremely great among those farmers who have mortgages on their farms. The earnings from the farms are not sufficient to meet the interest payments and the taxes that must be paid. Foreclosures are facing many of these farmers to-day and this means the loss of the home and brings the home owner and his family to the life of a tenant: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the will and desire of this mass meeting of the citizens and taxpayers of Obion County, Tenn., that such steps be taken which will bring the needed relief to our people. We believe that this will best be done by: 1. Eliminating the policy



of drastic foreclosure, which has been adopted by some of the mortgage holders, and extending the payments of those who are making an honest effort to meet their indebtedness. We believe that foreclosure means the purchase of the farm by the mortgage holder and its sale at less than its real value, which depreciates all farm lands in that community. 2. With the assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the mortgage holder can adopt a plan whereby the interest rate to these distressed farmers can be reduced to 3 per cent. No doubt this can and should be done. 3. We urge that those in authority demand that greater economy be practiced in the management of the farm-loan system and the Federal land banks. Any savings that can be made in such expenses will inure to the benefits of the farmers who own the Federal land banks. This saving should amount to several millions of dollars annually. 4. Every effort should be made to consolidate the Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks in order that the borrowers from the joint-stock land banks may be able to participate in the benefits of the one hundred and twenty-five million dollars appropriated by Congress to the Federal land banks. We believe that the borrowers of the joint-stock land banks are entitled to this consideration. 5. We ask the adoption of the above recommendation of these mortgage holders in order that relief from distress can be brought to the agricultural interests of the country and that the coming of prosperity may be hastened. 6. After adoption copies be sent to Senator McKellar. Respectfully submitted.

OBION COUNTY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION,  
S. R. BRATTON, *Chairman*.  
CECIL MOSS, *Secretary*.

UNION CITY, TENN., December 30, 1932.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We see from the press that you are having great trouble and much worry over balancing the Budget. Please allow us as bankrupt taxpayers to suggest to your honorable bodies a few things:

Follow Senator McKellar's lead in the reduction of expenses and cutting out the thousands of bureaus, commissions, and other things that you did do without up to some 12 years ago.

It seems to us that the purpose for which the farm-loan banks were created—namely, to assist farmers to buy farms—has proven to be a detriment to the farmers instead of a blessing. We are told by the Federal agents who are selling all of these farms that the Federal Government is having to buy all of the farms in; it doesn't occur to us that any farmer would want to buy a farm, put in several years' work, and pay all he had on earth on said farm, and then lose the farm should there be any way to prevent same.

Allow us to suggest to you one remedy that we think would be fair, equitable, and just. The Federal Government issues and sells United States bonds to bear a rate of interest at 3½ per cent; allow us to remind you of the fact that the security back of these bonds is all the wealth of the United States, including the land that has been bought through the Federal loan banks; that being the case, why not pass a law in Congress at once, to be known as the "Federal loan mortgage act," and give the farmers a 3½ per cent interest rate and ample time to pay these farms out just as you give the bondholders a 3½ interest rate that buy your bonds.

Be it resolved by the citizens and taxpayers of Obion County, met in mass convention at the city hall, in Union City, Tenn., on the 30th day of December, 1932, That we go on record as soliciting, urging, and insisting that the Congress of the United States balance its Budget by reduction of expenses along the lines suggested instead of levying more taxes, as we now have more taxes levied against us than it is physically possible for us to pay.

Respectfully submitted.

OBION COUNTY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION,  
S. R. BRATTON, *Chairman*,  
CECIL MOSS, *Secretary*.

#### THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. DAVIS presented a communication from the pastor, trustees, elders, and congregation of the West Middlesex Presbyterian Church, of West Middlesex, Pa., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA., December 19, 1932.

The Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,

Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the members of the West Middlesex Presbyterian Church, of West Middlesex, Pa., being met in our place of worship, respectfully submit that we as citizens adhere loyally to the fundamental law of the land, especially the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. We view with alarm any legislation tending to remove this amendment from the Constitution. We also view with alarm any legislation tending to change the Volstead Act or to nullify the Constitution regarding the sale of liquor in any form.

Believing as we do that the recent election is not a mandate of the Nation to bring back liquor in any form as a beverage, we

respectfully request of you that you oppose all legislation or proposed legislation tending to weaken our present liquor laws.

Sincerely,

CHAS. B. FERRELL,  
*For the trustees.*  
FRED M. HIGGINS,  
*For the elders.*  
WM. L. MOHNEY,  
*For the congregation.*  
W. J. HOLMES,  
*The Pastor.*

P. S.—The above action is taken in harmony with action of the church officers, and also the Shenango Valley Ministers' Association, of Sharon, Pa.

RESOLUTIONS OF FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. DAVIS presented a letter from William Dean, chairman, etc., accompanied by resolutions adopted by officers and members of the First United Presbyterian Church, North Side, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which, with the accompanying resolutions, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
Pittsburgh, December 19, 1932.

Senator JAMES J. DAVIS,

Washington, D. C.

HONORED SIR: Recently, on a Sabbath morning when this congregation, numbering upward of 1,300, was largely represented by a splendid attendance, the attached resolutions were presented to the congregation by members of this committee, and were adopted in our Sabbath morning worship.

We believe that you will give to them a most careful reading. This is, we are assured, a critical time in America's life. We want you, as one who represents us in a responsible place of government, to know that there are besides us millions of Christian people who are in accord with all that is herein expressed, and who are utterly and unceasingly opposed to the letting down of our standards of public morals.

We feel sure you will represent us in your political actions.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM DEAN, *Chairman*.

Whereas following the election of November 8 there is in evidence on the part of many recently elected to various offices, a seeming conviction that they have received a mandate to repeal the eighteenth amendment, to legalize intoxicating drinks, and to break down the holy Sabbath—and in this attitude they are aided by certain newspapers; and because this tendency is accepted by millions as probably the best course now; and

Whereas we believe the recent election can not honestly be so construed, but that it was also affected in large measure by worldwide economic conditions; and

Whereas the measures so ardently advocated by these newspapers and hailed by certain of our representatives would only aggravate the perils that already face us; and

Whereas we may justly call the attention of all those in office in city, State, and Nation to the fact that God is supreme; that God and His laws can not be defied; and that the nation which attempts it will surely be destroyed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the First United Presbyterian Church, North Side Pittsburgh, Pa., do hereby—

First. Protest against the unwarranted and morally depraving cartoons, articles, and editorials, and general attitude of our Pittsburgh newspapers and all other papers publishing like things. They are a menace to our moral welfare and our well-being.

Second. We protest against the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the so-called legalizing of beer. It would fasten the liquor traffic upon our Government and people with all its degrading and destructive influences, amounting to a tragedy to our Nation and to the world.

Third. We protest against the legalizing of all manner of sports and amusements on the Sabbath for commercial purposes as well as business activities, except such works as are of necessity and mercy, this being directly against the God-given commandment and never revoked by Him, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Fourth. We pledge our active support to all representatives who advocate such laws as are in accord with Christian standards and our increasing and active opposition to all who oppose them.

Fifth. We recommend to all churches and organizations interested in the welfare of our Nation that they voice their protest as do we, and organize as we do for determined effort to withstand immorality arrogantly arising now, and to support Christian standards in law and society.

We pledge to all such churches and organizations our fullest cooperation, reminding them that "God hath not given to us the spirit of fear but of power."

LETTER BY THE POSTMASTER AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, there has come into my hands, through an employee of the post office of Minneapolis, a letter written by the postmaster, which contains sug-



gestions that ought to be of general interest. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SEASON'S GREETINGS

DEAR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES: Another year is fast drawing to a close—a 12-months' period that has been very eventful in the world's history. While in a much less degree we, like all other countries, have suffered economic distress and those engaged in the Postal Service, along with all our other citizens, have felt the pinch of depression, yet a nation-wide survey would reveal the fact that we are still among the most fortunate and favored group in our land.

Many annoying questions have beset us during the past year which would normally upset the smooth-running existence of our fellow workers, but because of tolerance, fortitude, and that fine balance which comes to those with the background of having worked in the Postal Service, I am happy to say that we have come through this period with a fine spirit. I wish to thank you and commend everyone in the Postal Service for his fine spirit of co-operation during the trying times this Nation has been passing through, and which will probably envelop us for several years to come.

It is at this time that the leadership of the various groups within the post office, both local and national, will be taxed to the utmost, and will show their ability to cope with the problems of the present and those yet to come. I beseech all of my fellow workers to approach all problems with the greatest tolerance and consideration, and I want to impress upon your leaders this same attitude. As yet we have not been very seriously affected.

The furlough period has not been a pleasant thing to conjure with, either for those charged with its administration or for the men and women affected by it. Your fine cooperative spirit has made it possible for the Minneapolis office to set a very high standard of efficiency in the administration of this problem, and I take this opportunity to extend to you my most sincere thanks for your helpful conduct in its administration.

The various activities, such as the Credit Union, Immediate Relief, Good Will, cafeteria, and others, have functioned even a little better than in past years. The one taxed to its full capacity, and sometimes beyond, is the Good Will Association. I would like to point out to our postal family the necessity of giving the Good Will Association complete support. In fact, it is imperative that it be given every aid possible to meet the problems which develop from time to time.

To the district postmasters I wish at this time to express my appreciation for your cooperation during the past year in complying cheerfully and promptly with all requests and suggestions emanating from this office and especially for the prompt rendition of the quarterly accounts, which must be received before I can make my final report to the department.

We can now begin to see rapid progress so far as the erection and construction of our new post-office building is concerned. By July, 1934, the Minneapolis post office will be housed in one of the finest structures in the United States. I have striven to have every modern device, improvement, and equipment, both for the handling of mail and for your health and convenience, a part of this new building. This I will continue to do so long as it comes within my supervision or until the building is completed. I have made two trips to Washington in the past year in order to bring about proper results. If necessary, more will be made. It is our ambition to see every detail for the best interests of all worked out in the final completion of our new home.

Cordially yours,

A. J. SCHUNK, Postmaster.

#### EXPENDITURE OF EXECUTIVE FUNDS

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from E. W. Martin, chairman of the National Allied Democratic Advisory Council of Washington, inclosing a resolution which his organization desires presented to the Economy Committee. The resolution declares that various soldiers' homes, naming them, should be investigated because of the unnecessary expenditures made therein. The resolution states that these institutions are extravagant and wasteful and that there are many positions therein useless, which should be abolished. It further declares that the abolition of a number of these institutions would save the Federal Treasury \$1,773,000 per annum, aside from the subsistence and quarters furnished to unnecessary officials and employees.

I shall not ask that the letter or resolution be printed in the RECORD, but request that the same be referred to the Economy Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made.

#### OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NEAR CANNELTON, IND.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 5131) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and I submit a report (No. 1013) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 4, after the word "of," to strike out "the" and insert "a"; in line 6, after the word "by," to strike out "the" and insert "an"; in line 7, before the word "are," to insert "heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved May 13, 1930, and February 20, 1931"; in the same line, after the word "hereby," to insert the word "further"; and in line 8, after the word "from," to strike out "January 1, 1933," and insert "the date of approval hereof," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., authorized to be built by the Hawesville & Cannelton Bridge Co., by an act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved May 13, 1930, and February 20, 1931, are hereby further extended two and four years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE NEAR RANDOLPH, MO.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Commerce I also report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 5231) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo., and I submit a report (No. 1014) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 4, after the word "of," to strike out "the" and insert "a," and in line 7, after the word "by," to strike out "the" and insert "an," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Randolph, Mo., authorized to be built by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1928, heretofore extended by acts of Congress approved March 1, 1929, May 14, 1930, February 6, 1931, and May 6, 1932, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from May 24, 1933.

Sec. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE NEAR ST. CHARLES, MO.

Mr. VANDENBERG. From the Committee on Commerce I also report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 5232) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo., and I submit a report (No. 1015) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 3, after the word "of," to strike out "the" and insert "a"; in line 4, before the word "authorized," to insert "across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo."; in the same line, after the word "authorized," to strike out "by the act of Congress approved February 7, 1930"; in line 5, after the word "built," to strike out "across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo."; in line 7, after the word "assigns," to insert "by an act of Congress approved February 7, 1930,"



and in line 9, before the word "right," to strike out "That" and insert "The," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near St. Charles, Mo., authorized to be built by the Wabash Railway Co., its successors and assigns by an act of Congress approved February 7, 1930, is hereby extended to February 7, 1935.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE NEAR BROWNVILLE, NEBR.

Mr. VANDENBERG. From the Committee on Commerce I also report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 5235) to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownville, Nebr., and I submit a report (No. 1016) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 4, after the word "of," to strike out "the" and insert "a"; in line 5, after the word "near," to strike out "Brownville" and insert "Brownville"; in line 6, before the words "bridge company," to strike out "Brownville" and insert "Brownville"; in line 7, before the word "act," to strike out "the" and insert "an"; in the same line, before the word "are," to insert "heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved June 10, 1930"; and in line 8, before the word "extended," to insert "further," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownville, Nebr., authorized to be built by the Brownville Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, by an act of Congress approved February 26, 1929, heretofore extended by an act of Congress approved June 10, 1930, are hereby further extended one and three years respectively, from February 26, 1933.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Brownville, Nebr."

#### DISPOSITION OF DISCARDED FLOOR COVERINGS

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, on behalf of the chairman of the Committee on Rules [Mr. Moses], I report an original resolution from the Rules Committee and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be reported for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 314), as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Rules is hereby authorized and directed, under such regulations as it may prescribe, to sell such rugs, carpets, and other floor coverings of the Senate Office Building as may be discarded from time to time because unfit for use therein, and that the proceeds of such sales be credited to the operation and maintenance fund of said building, to remain available until expended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator whether the resolution is unanimously reported from the committee?

Mr. BINGHAM. There is a unanimous report of the committee, I understand from the chairman of the committee, at whose request I reported the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRAZIER:

A bill (S. 5302) to amend the act entitled "An act to grant to the State of New York and the Seneca Nation of Indians jurisdiction over the taking of fish and game within the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Oil Spring Indian Reservations," approved January 5, 1927; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 5303) granting a pension to Edwin K. Williams (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 5304) to authorize the Secretary of War to sell or dispose of certain surplus real estate of the War Department; and

A bill (S. 5305) to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire 5 acres of land, more or less, opposite the Mobile National Cemetery, Alabama, for use as an addition to said cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORBECK:

A bill (S. 5306) to provide for the redemption of national-bank notes, Federal-reserve bank notes, and Federal-reserve notes which can not be identified as to the bank of issue; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 5307) for the relief of the Sioux Valley Hospital, Sioux Falls Clinic, and the McKenna Hospital, all of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 5308) granting a pension to Edwin C. Derrick (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COUZENS:

A bill (S. 5309) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Voakes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEIWER:

A bill (S. 5310) to amend the United States mining laws applicable to the national forests within the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. LOGAN:

A bill (S. 5311) for the relief of Decatur D. Kinser;

A bill (S. 5312) to authorize the waiver or remission of certain coal-lease rentals, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 5313) for the relief of James E. King; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 5314) granting a pension to Winnie Hood; and  
A bill (S. 5315) granting a pension to Green Isaacs; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHALL:

A bill (S. 5316) for the relief of Edgar Stivers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 5317) for the relief of Robert W. Stolterfoht; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

A bill (S. 5318) to provide for the forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, or other means used to transport or conceal unstamped narcotic drugs, or to facilitate the purchase and sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. GEORGE:

A bill (S. 5319) to amend section 2, chapter 418, of the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana:

A bill (S. 5320) granting a pension to Laura A. Norman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 5321) granting a pension to Josephine Ward (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 226) to provide for the use of granite and/or marble in the erection of certain memorials and public buildings; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.



## GRANITE OR MARBLE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution with reference to the use of granite or marble in the erection of memorials and public buildings, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred. I also ask unanimous consent that two clippings in reference to the matter be printed in the RECORD in connection with the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 227) to provide for the use of granite and/or marble in the erection of certain memorials and public buildings was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution to provide for the use of granite and/or marble in the erection of certain memorials and public buildings

Whereas it is desirable to secure for all Federal memorials and buildings a permanent dignity and lasting beauty in keeping with the character and stability of our institutions of government; and

Whereas building stones of the highest quality are available in half the States of the Union, scattered from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas; and

Whereas the extensive use of soft stones in recent Federal construction has resulted in undue advantage to that industry; and

Whereas it is the general opinion that a wider use of the so-called hard stones, which are largely fabricated by hand labor, will greatly extend the benefits of Federal construction to unemployed workmen and their families: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That in the selection of materials for the exterior walls of all memorials and public buildings erected by the United States preference shall be given, except where otherwise provided by the act making the appropriation for the erection of any such building, and except where by reason of purely local conditions the interest of the Government will not permit, to granite and/or marble, notwithstanding that such materials may cost more, if such excess of cost be not unreasonable.

The clippings presented by Mr. SCHALL to accompany the joint resolution were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Editorial from St. Cloud (Minn.) Daily Times, December 16, 1932]

## MUST STAND UP AND FIGHT

When J. D. Sargent, president of the National Building Granite Association, said the other day after limestone had been substituted for granite in the Archives Building contract letting, that the "entire industry must stand up and fight," he said something important.

The reason that limestone has been taking the place of granite in public buildings is largely due to the superior organization of limestone operators. Largely centered in Indiana, which long has been solidly entrenched politically in Washington, it is no wonder that the decisions have gone against granite. These decisions have largely originated with Ferry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. As a native of Indiana, he doubtless owed his appointment to those influences which were friendly to the limestone interests. It is to be regretted, however, that for such an important and such a permanent building as the archives structure, anything less enduring than granite should be considered, especially in view of the fact that the building could have been erected of granite within the limits of the appropriation which has been provided for its construction.

There is nothing comparable to granite for permanence. Limestone is suitable for many buildings, but not for great public structures which are built, not for one generation but for many generations. In view of the fact that because of political influence some 80 per cent of the new Government construction is going to limestone, there is little hope for the granite industry unless that industry, as Mr. Sargent says, "stands up and fights."

[Editorial from Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News, December 23, 1932]

## SALESMANSHIP, AND HOW!

The Daily News would be among the last to claim expert knowledge of architecture or of the relative merits or demerits of Indiana limestone, but the use of this stone in practically all Federal buildings of recent construction—not only in North Carolina, but in every State of the Union—would indicate to the lay mind one of two things—either limestone is about the only suitable building material available in the country or the present administration at Washington has been subjected to some peculiarly able salesmanship.

At Mount Airy they have what the folks up that way call the largest and best equipped granite quarry in the world, and granite is quarried at Salisbury and Wake Forest. But North Carolina is just 1 of 20 granite-producing States scattered from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas. Marble is produced in half a dozen other States. It would seem that the Treasury Department might find suitable stones in States other than Indiana if disposed to do so.

Granite men all over the country are charging that recent Treasury policies have fostered a virtual monopoly for Indiana limestone. Secretary Mills of the Treasury defends his preference for limestone by saying it is cheaper than granite. To which the granite people reply that it is false economy to shorten the useful life of permanent public buildings and sacrifice lasting beauty and dignity by substituting inferior materials. They further assert that the extra cost of granite results from wages paid the hand labor which must be largely used in fabricating granite, and that it is not sound public policy to discriminate against granite and favor machine-produced limestone at a time when millions of honest American workmen are walking the streets vainly seeking employment.

The Daily News is not called upon to pass judgment until the evidence is all in, but it is patent that a public policy resulting in one material from the one State being used in Federal buildings almost to the exclusion of all others might well be subjected to careful public scrutiny. If that policy is right, no harm can be done. If it is wrong, a new deal is in order.

## AMENDMENTS TO TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 13520, the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 57, after line 24, to insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated and made available by this act for the transportation of air mail shall be used directly or indirectly for the payment of any salary or compensation to any person whose name, as a representative or agent of the Federal Government, is attached as principal, or by initials, or as a witness to any contract, extension, or arrangement for the transportation of air mail after June 30, 1933."

On page 57, after line 24, to insert the following:

"Provided, That no funds appropriated and made available by this act for the transportation of air mail within continental United States shall be allocated, expended, and paid out save upon contracts made after public advertisement and public letting as provided by law for the letting of public contracts: And provided further, That before any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation now engaged in carrying air mail by contract or arrangement shall be permitted to file and submit a bid for carrying air mail after June 30, 1933, such person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation shall file with the Post Office Department a relinquishment and quitclaim of all rights and benefits claimed under any alleged contract or arrangement for the carrying of air mail after said date of June 30, 1933."

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

## APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 479) making an appropriation for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, which had been received from the House of Representatives on July 16, 1932.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would inform the Senate that the subject matter contained in the joint resolution was dealt with by legislation passed on the last day of the last session of Congress, and he makes the suggestion that the joint resolution should be indefinitely postponed. In the absence of a motion to that effect and without objection, that order will be entered.

## SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES, LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT (S. DOC. NO. 160)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations pertaining to the legislative establishment, House of Representatives, fiscal year 1933, in total amount of \$27,000, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## EXPENSES OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA (S. DOC. NO. 159)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State, fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934, amounting to \$150,000, covering expenses of participation by the United States in the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, which, with

the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EXPENSES OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE (H. DOC. NO. 517)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the inclosed report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted to authorize the appropriation of \$150,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in an International Monetary and Economic Conference to be held during the year 1933.

I have already in my annual message to Congress and in my recent special message on the subject and in other public pronouncements stressed the importance of the proposed International Monetary and Economic Conference, but once more in transmitting this report of the Secretary of State with regard to provisions for participation of this Government at the forthcoming meeting, I take occasion to point out that, if the other nations of the world stand ready to meet for the purpose of discussing the present problems in monetary and economic fields, it is incumbent upon this Government to be represented, and I sincerely hope the Congress will provide the necessary funds for American participation in this meeting which we believe can be made to result in solutions to some of the present world economic problems.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, January 3, 1933.

SUFFERING RESULTING FROM THE DEPRESSION

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial appearing in yesterday's Washington Daily News, and I request that the marked part be read at this time in connection with the statement we hear made so often that all of us are suffering alike.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the latter part of the editorial, which, entire, is as follows:

[From the Washington Daily News of Monday, January 2, 1933]

HOW WE HAVE SUFFERED

The dominant note of the depression has been that "we have all suffered." Samuel Insull, for example, uttered such words some months before his debacle.

This illusion of a real democracy of misery in depression America is sadly exploded by one of the ablest of living economists, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, in an article on Whose Depression? "in the World Tomorrow.

The most crucial item connected with the depression and the possible ways out is the distribution of American purchasing power. Until the masses get the money in their pockets to buy commodities, all talk about gold standards, tariffs, war debts, foreign trade, taxes, bonuses, boycotts, and the like is comparatively unimportant when it comes to any hope of opening our factories and getting business to humming once more. Professor Douglas's article sticks to this theme and the results are devastating. First he considers the total amounts paid out in wages to American workers in manufacturing industries since 1926, using that year as 100 in the index. The following is the story told by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

Relative amounts paid out in wages (1926 equals 100)

Year:	
1926	100
1927	97
1928	95
1929	100
1930	80
1931	60
1932 (to September)	38

In short, in September of this year the money wages paid to the laborers in all manufacturing industries were only a little over one-third of what they were in 1929. But many will retort that the cost of living has also declined. True, but to no comparable degree. Since 1929 the cost of living has declined by about 20 per cent, according to the best index available. After making allowance for this decline, even the real wages (wages in terms of purchasing power) of manufacturing workers are in 1932 only 49 per cent of what they were in 1929.

When one goes beyond the manufacturing workers and brings within his ken all 17 classified wage-earning groups, the laboring army of the United States, Professor Douglas estimates that their total wage income in 1932 could not have been more than 45 per cent of what it was in 1929.

What about the "fellow sufferers" who clip coupons and cash dividend checks? Have they slipped comparably? Not unless one concentrates on the misleading figures relative to depreciation of paper values on the stock exchange. Their income has held up phenomenally. The following are the figures on interest and dividends since 1926, compiled by the august and conservative Standard Statistics Co.:

Year	Total dividends and interest payments	Relative amounts (1926 equals 100)
1926	\$4,391,000,000	100
1927	5,571,000,000	129
1928	6,028,000,000	137
1929	7,588,000,000	173
1930	8,578,000,000	196
1931	8,228,000,000	187
1932 (close estimate)	7,000,000,000	160

In other words, with wages at 45 per cent of what they were in 1926 and 1929, total disbursements for dividends and interest are still 60 per cent above what they were in 1926 and only 8 per cent below the level of 1929. Indeed, if declining living costs are considered, holders of securities are deriving more real income from them in 1932 than in 1929.

There is no need of elaborate comment upon these figures. They speak louder than anybody's words. Increased purchasing power is the only way out of the depression.

CHILD LABOR

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the seriousness of the child-labor problem has been recognized by many national agencies interested in child welfare, and the need for concerted action to prevent the breakdown of hard-won standards of employment for children induced the Children's Bureau to call a conference of representatives of national organizations, which met in Washington on December 10. I am presenting the conclusions of this conference, together with the program which was adopted, and ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A NATIONAL FOUNDATION IN A TIME OF STRESS

Over 3,000,000 children from 7 to 17 years of age are out of school. Over 2,000,000 boys and girls of this age are gainfully employed, while from ten to eleven million adults are in desperate need of work.

The wise builder of a home looks well to its foundation to the end that both the building and the family dwelling therein may be secure in time of storm or flood. The builders of this Nation have been of one accord in singling out universal education as the most essential underpinning for our democracy. That foundation is now threatened as it has not been in generations.

While there must be economies in governmental expenses in such a time as this, economies in school budgets are touching a vital subject and should be planned with extreme care. Where possible, they should be restricted to the elimination of unessentials. Where further cuts are unavoidable it is urged that they be not concentrated on services to older children, thereby tending to throw on the market a flood of cheap child labor and to add to existing unemployment. Rather should such economies be wisely spread.

If order is to replace chaos in our economic life, it is of the highest importance that our children of to-day should have the right preparation to take their part to-morrow in the life, labor, and politics of their time. More, rather than less, schooling is requisite not only as an immediate relief for the overcrowded labor market but as an aid in preparing young people to qualify for types of work that are more than footless routine when times are better. Instead, school terms are being drastically shortened and teaching forces curtailed, attendance work is being reduced or even cut off, vocational training and guidance programs are being suspended, and buildings essential to house increasing school populations remain unbuild.

The consequence is that in spite of reported increase in enrollment in high schools and vocational schools, where available, children who should remain in school and receive further training for future and larger responsibilities are pouring out of school ill-prepared for worth-while jobs. They are crowding into an already congested labor market and making it even more difficult for adults to secure work.

This situation is a menace to our national well-being. In view of its seriousness, we earnestly appeal to leaders everywhere to join in pressing toward the achievement of the following ends which are essential both to present economic improvement and to future progress:



- (1) The removal from industry of children below 16 years of age.
- (2) A higher age for school leaving, better organized attendance service, and, where needful, the provision of scholarships and relief to replace the child's earnings.
- (3) To promotion of effective vocational training and guidance programs in the schools.
- (4) The maintenance of educational standards and vigorous defense of the schools against unwarranted or injudicious cuts in funds.

FELIX ADLER.  
 Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN.  
 ARTHUR CAPPER.  
 JOHN DEWEY.  
 WILLIAM GREEN.  
 Rev. EDWARD L. ISRAEL.

SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY.  
 JOSEPH ROSIER.  
 Rev. JOHN A. RYAN.  
 WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.  
 MARY E. WOOLLEY.

#### SUMMARY OF THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ON PRESENT-DAY CHILD-LABOR PROBLEMS

1. Is the old child-labor problem still with us?  
 Current reports of work certificate issuing officers and factory inspectors all indicate that the number of working children, already much reduced according to the 1930 census, have still further declined, roughly in proportion to the decline in general employment.
2. Is there a new child-labor problem?  
 Frances Perkins and Joseph M. Tone, commissioners of labor of New York and Connecticut, respectively; Beatrice McConnell, of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor; Edward F. McGrady, of the American Federation of Labor; Courtenay Dinwiddie, of the National Child Labor Committee; and others testified to the appearance of a new variation of the old sweatshop, with unbelievably low wages and long hours for children as well as for adults. A relentless pressure on labor standards was pictured. (See attached reports on present child-labor situation.)
3. Is this the time to eliminate child labor?  
 The agreement was unanimous that in this economic crisis every available job should be given to an adult, and that in the interest of both child and adult legislation to this end should be enacted this winter.
4. What new State standards are needed?  
 (a) Sixteen years the basic minimum age for employment.  
 (b) Sixteen and seventeen years the "regulated" period.  
 Hours: Shorter than for adults, but not to exceed eight per day.  
 Wage: Minimum wage law for those under 18.  
 Safety: Extra compensation for injured minors illegally employed; age minima higher than 16 for hazardous occupations. (See attached report of committee on hazardous occupations.)
5. Is State enforcement machinery adequate?  
 Bureaus of women and children in State labor departments should be established or strengthened as an aid in enforcement of law and in education of public opinion.
6. How can we care for the children not allowed to work?  
 The obvious place for these children is in school. The school budgets must be maintained to take care of them. The conference pledged itself to special assistance to the schools in this emergency.
7. Can we work together for children?  
 Conferences of State representatives of the various organizations and agencies in attendance were planned to map out State programs. Prompt and resourceful action by each agency is necessary to meet the emergency.

#### REPORTS ON THE PRESENT CHILD-LABOR SITUATION

Frances Perkins, New York State industrial commissioner, stressed the fact that the jobs at present open to boys and girls between 14 and 16 years of age offer practically nothing worth while from the standpoint either of training or of earnings. Quoting figures of the division of junior placement of the New York State Department of Labor for September and October, 1932, she stated that "35 per cent of the jobs now open to children under 16 years of age are for housework, for which the hours are long and the pay rarely more than \$2.50 a week; 19 per cent are factory jobs of a monotonous nature, such as folding and packing; 17 per cent are for temporary work of about a week's duration, such as distributing circulars or addressing envelopes.

"For boys one of the objectionable developments during the depression period is the growth of commission jobs. Always precarious from the occupation standpoint, they are in certain cases very close to fraud. Some firms which sell by house-to-house canvassing seek children to sell their goods, first coaching them in 'hard-luck' stories about sickness and unemployment in the family. Sometimes the story is supplied by the employer, such as that of a father in the hospital for six months and nine children at home; sometimes the child is left to his own ingenuity to invent a tale which will appeal to the buyer's sympathies.

"So far as factory jobs for adolescents are concerned, one of the greatest difficulties is the increase of very low paid piecework. One order which came to a junior office recently called for girls to 'clean' men's pants in a men's clothing shop. This consists of cutting basting threads and sponging grease spots which may have occurred during the sewing. During the first few weeks the employer paid a salary of \$7 a week. From then on, however, payment was by the piece, at the rate of one-half cent for each pair of pants cleaned. According to the girls placed on this work, it takes about five minutes to clean a pair of pants. This means an hourly rate of 6 cents. In a 48-hour week, providing work comes in steadily, the net earnings would be \$2.88." Of a group of 125

children found illegally employed in New York State, one-half of those working full time received less than \$5 a week. Some were earning as little as 35 cents a day. In a toy factory the highest wage was \$6 a week.

Miss Perkins pointed out that recently there has been a positive increase in the number of children injured while at work at the same time that the total number of accidents for adults has been decreasing—an indication, apparently, that children are taking adults' jobs.

She spoke of the increasing proportion of employed children who were working in violation of law, particularly in mercantile establishments. She deplored the growing carelessness on the part of some employers in obeying the law and the tendency shown by parents, teachers, and social workers to wink at illegal employment. On the other hand, the growing number of complaints of violation showed the growing consciousness on the part of the community of the provisions of the law. The continuation schools, she said, had been a great aid in this educational work.

Miss Perkins continued: "Frequently of late employers charged with violations of the child labor law have pleaded to us that the child was hired because no other member of his family had a job and only the child's earnings stood between the family and destitution. I do not question that this is often true. But I do question the social wisdom of settling upon the shoulders of adolescents the burden of pulling us through the depression. I also question the complete veracity of an employer who claims that his motive in hiring adolescents is to help the child's family. Such child labor is not really intended to help the family. It is primarily a search for the cheapest possible labor.

"It would be better during this depression to keep children under 16 out of employment entirely and to acknowledge a social responsibility for the maintenance of families dependent upon them. Thus we would at least have taken a burden from those least able to bear it, and we might also reduce to a considerable extent the postponed costs which the present exploitation of adolescent workers is piling up against the future.

"To countenance child labor at a time like this is to sanction extending the depression into the lives of the next generation. With innumerable adults unemployed there is no need for children in industry to-day."

Joseph M. Tone, commissioner of labor of the State of Connecticut, stated that "Child labor and fearfully low wages characterize the sweat shops in the clothing industry operating in the State of Connecticut."

Employers have been known to punch the time cards of their employees, thus showing a legal number of hours, while the employees, including minors, worked overtime. Cases were found in which children worked 80 hours or more a week.

Publicity is an important measure in dealing with these violations, according to Mr. Tone. Courts have imposed insignificant fines. He favors a law providing for jail sentences.

"According to the United States Women's Bureau study of the sewing trades in Connecticut made in the fall of 1931, 23 of 57 contract shops prefer very young workers. Since July, 1932, the State board of education reports 1,656 regular working certificates issued to children under 16. Of this number 546 had obtained employment in manufacturing concerns. From recent experience with sweat-shop industries in Connecticut, it is safe to assume that the majority of these children have found \$2 or \$3 a week jobs in shops of this kind." Mr. Tone sketched the general working conditions which were similar to those found by factory inspectors 50 years ago.

"Recently a prominent welfare worker stated that many deserving workers were being deprived of city work because one or two of their children were employed in one of the sewing shops earning just enough to prevent further aid from the city in the way of employment for the father. The social consequences of such a situation are obvious."

Beatrice McConnell, director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Women and Children, said that although child labor has decreased in Pennsylvania, apparently it has not decreased as rapidly as adult labor. Economic pressure is driving many young children out of school into industry. In some districts in Pennsylvania more children are employed now than ever before. Continuation schools are being opened where previously there were not a sufficient number of employed children to require their establishment. In a recent survey of 150 plants manufacturing clothing in Pennsylvania, 75 employed 14 and 15 year old children. Eight hundred children of these ages were found working in manufacturing processes. In one factory 53 per cent of the total working force was made up of children under 18. In some plants more than 25 per cent were under 16. In the clothing factories in one county one-fourth of the total work force was composed of children under 16. Wages were very low. Forty-four per cent of the children were getting less than \$3 a week, and more than three-fourths were getting less than \$5. Only 5 children out of a total of 800 earned as much as \$10. Fifty-one hours a week was the usual working week. The textile industry showed a smaller proportion of children under 16 at work.

A recent survey indicated that industrial home work in Pennsylvania was almost as prevalent during the depression as in previous years. There was a marked increase in the violations of both the child labor and the woman's hours laws in connection with this home work.

In the State, as a whole, 75 per cent of all the violations of the labor law were of the laws affecting the employment of women



and children. The general breakdown in industrial standards was all too evident.

Maud Swett, field director of the Department of Woman and Child Labor of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, reported that the minimum wage law and the extra compensation law for illegally employed minors has been of great aid in preventing the employment of children in Wisconsin. Six dollars and forty cents for a 40-hour week is the beginning minimum wage for children of 14 years. Very few jobs are open for girls and boys under 18; boys caddy and girls do domestic work, but very little factory work is available. The greatest difficulty in enforcement has developed in connection with the minimum wage rate as applied to domestic service. Many women object to paying the minimum rate for domestic service of \$4.25 with room and board, or \$6 with board alone to these young workers. Through the cooperation of the employment agencies a fairly good check is made of illegal employment. Miss Swett pointed out that although the high child labor standards of Wisconsin had been maintained with comparatively little difficulty, she did not know how long they could be maintained in competition with the low standards of the neighboring States.

Anne Davis, director of the Bureau of Vocational Guidance of the Chicago Board of Education, reported that so far as she knew the new child-labor problem had not yet reached Illinois. Child labor in Illinois has been steadily decreasing over a period of years in those occupations covered by the child labor law. She said:

"In Chicago, 5,021 full-time employment certificates were issued in 1924-25; 4,372 were issued in 1928-29 (and for this same year, 1,194 certificates were issued in down State Illinois); 2,794 in 1929-30; 1,036 in 1930-31, and 746 were issued in 1931-32. In October, 1932, only 220 children were employed in Chicago on regular full-time certificates. Reports from down State indicate that few children are employed in occupations covered by the child labor law.

"There is a shifting of children from mechanical pursuits and clerical work to street trades and domestic service, which are unregulated. Down State the situation is practically the same—children being employed in domestic work, on farms, as newsboys, and a few as messengers, in stores and a small number in factories, but for the most part in unregulated occupations.

"This situation does not mean that Illinois has no problem. There are thousands of children of compulsory school age out of school in the State, spending their time in idleness.

"Illinois needs a better organized attendance service and higher age for leaving school, since there will never be the jobs for those 14 to 18 as formerly; a curriculum in the schools to meet the needs of all types of children and especially better provision in the high schools for taking care of that group of boys and girls who would work, if there were opportunity.

"There is urgent need for regulation of such occupations and supervision of children employed in them—as domestic service, farm work, street trades, and industrial home work. These are the occupations into which children in Illinois will probably go in increasing numbers, and in which they need greater protection."

Courtenay Dinwiddle, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, pointed out the prevalence of the exploitation of children as given by the labor officials of certain States. He said:

"Widespread abuses of children in sweat shops have been reported in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, where children are employed, often illegally, for as much as 51 hours a week and at wages that frequently run as low as \$1 to \$3 a week. Even from the midwestern beet fields, where it seemed that contract rates for family labor were almost at starvation level, further reductions are reported.

"There is an increase in the number of children engaged in occupations which are least often regulated by the child labor law, such as tenement home work, street trades, and various types of after-school activities. Distressing instances have been uncovered of young children doing tenement home work for pitifully low pay. In 53 cities 1,740 children apparently under 14 were found selling newspapers on the street between 8 and 2 o'clock at night.

"There is a new and startling problem of idleness among children who have left school ostensibly for work, but who are employed only temporarily, if at all, and do not return to school. The harvest from what these idlers at an adventurous age find to do may not be fully reaped for some years to come.

"Children under 16 years belong in school at all times, and during a period of widespread adult unemployment most of those under 18 years should also be engaged in furthering their education. For the employed child is taking a job from an adult breadwinner, and the idle child is a menace to society.

"The types of child exploitation which are developing under economic stress to-day are as alien to the better instincts of humanity as in the days when children of 10 and 12 years were employed in mines, glass factories, and cotton mills. Now is the time to strengthen our laws and administrative machinery and wipe out the stain of inhuman treatment of children forever from our country.

"Business conditions have reduced the actual number of child laborers. It is more clearly evident than ever before that there is no satisfactory place for immature workers in industry in a machine age. We must make certain that there will not be a resurgence of child labor when industry picks up."

#### PROGRAM ADOPTED

It was voted that a program for State child labor legislation should embody the following standards:

1. A basic 16-year minimum for all gainful employment, with certain exemptions of carefully selected occupations for the 14 and 15 year old group outside of school hours, and with some suitable provision for the group not able to profit by the ordinary school program up to the age of 16. (In view of new types of child employment, the occupations covered by legislation need special consideration so as to make certain that all employed children are given protection.)

2. Maximum hours of labor for minors under 18 shorter than the prevailing hours of adults and in no case more than 8 hours per day.

3. Mandatory minimum wage legislation for minors under 18.

4. Age minima higher than 16 for hazardous occupations.

5. Provision for payment of double compensation in case of minors under 18 injured while employed in violation of the child labor law or of any ruling specifically relating to the employment of minors, the employer to be personally liable for the additional amount.

To make these standards effective, adequate provision for administration was urged, the following measures being specifically mentioned:

1. Establishment of bureaus of women and children in State departments of labor, and the strengthening of such bureaus where already established.

2. Registration of business firms with the State labor departments, to facilitate inspection.

It was agreed that acceptance of these standards necessitates serious consideration of school problems. The following resolution on this subject was passed:

"We recognize that the schools of the Nation are now facing the greatest crisis in their history due to increased enrollments and drastically reduced budgets. We are deeply concerned over the effect of the present economic situation upon the schools, and we call upon the organizations here represented to lend their efforts to the end that school budgets will provide the types and amount of education adapted to the needs of all children."

#### SUMMARY OF PRESENT CHILD-LABOR PROBLEMS

The present period of acute business insecurity and economic change is vitally affecting the children of the Nation in more ways than one. It is affecting their health, their home environment, their jobs, and their schooling. The conference on immediate child-labor problems held in Washington on December 10, 1932, was concerned with the last two aspects. The first and most obvious effect upon the employment of children has been to decrease the opportunities for child employment along with the general decreases in employment. However, decreases brought about in this way may not be permanent, unless measures are taken to assure that children now displaced do not go back to work when business picks up. In general, child employment moves up and down corresponding with the peaks and troughs in adult employment from year to year, although over a 10-year period the trend of child labor has been downward. This indicates that when adult employment picks up an increase in child labor will take place unless preventive legislative measures have been taken in the meantime. The decreases that have occurred do not affect all employment to the same extent nor are they uniform throughout the country. On the whole, the least desirable types of work for children have shown the least tendency to decline.

A second effect of the depression has been to drive children into employments, such as street trades, industrial home work, domestic and personal service, and industrialized agriculture, that are least regulated and most subject to abuse. In such occupations the opportunity exists to exploit children by working them for long hours at low wages.

These trends in child employment were apparent in the census taken in April, 1930. The last two years have confirmed and accentuated them. The 1930 census showed a decline since 1920 of 38 per cent in the number of children gainfully employed for the ages 10 to 13, inclusive; 37 per cent for the ages 14 and 15; and 14 per cent for the ages 16 and 17. That the youngest group did not show a more striking decrease is probably to be explained by the fact that these children are predominantly employed in agriculture, and next in domestic and personal service and street trades—all difficult to regulate, especially when families are suffering from acute poverty.

In April, 1930, more than 2,000,000 boys and girls under 18 years of age were employed—667,000 in round numbers being under 16. Of those under 16 nearly 200,000—representing a decrease of 53 per cent since 1920—were engaged in nonagricultural occupations. This striking decrease was not spread evenly over all States or all occupations. The bulk of the decline in the number of 14 and 15 year old children in occupations outside of agriculture occurred in the Northern and Eastern States, which had been hardest hit by general unemployment. In the South, where unemployment had been less severe, a few States showed an increase in the number of 14 and 15 year old children at work: South Carolina showed an increase of 29 per cent; Florida, an increase of 7 per cent; and Georgia, an increase of 2½ per cent.

The number of children under 16 employed in manufacturing industries had declined by 63 per cent. In the iron, steel, and



other metal; rubber; paper box; woolen and worsted; clay, glass, and stone; and candy industries, this decline was 80 per cent or more. Jobs in transportation and communication had declined by more than one-half; but jobs in trade had only decreased a fifth, and jobs in domestic and personal service only 15 per cent.

The number of employed boys and girls of 16 and 17 years had declined less; nearly a million and a half were employed in 1930. Although those employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in clerical occupations had decreased by about a third and those in transportation and communication by a fourth, occupations in trade had increased 3 per cent and in domestic and personal service had increased 45 per cent. In many cities there had been a very large increase in the number of these boys and girls employed as waiters and servants; for instance, in New York the number had increased 60 per cent; in Philadelphia, 70 per cent; in Atlanta, 92 per cent; in Pittsburgh, 99 per cent; in Chicago, 153 per cent; in Detroit and Cleveland, more than 175 per cent.

In the face of a general decline of employment in manufacturing and mechanical industries there were a few significant increases for this age group. In several Southern States the percentage of textile workers of 16 and 17 years showed an increase since 1920; in the clothing industries in certain of the New England and Middle Atlantic States there has occurred a shift from older to younger employees. Thus in the clothing industry of Connecticut and Rhode Island the number of workers of 16 and 17 increased by 123 per cent and 283 per cent, respectively, whereas in New Jersey the increase was 81 per cent; in Pennsylvania, 62 per cent; and in Massachusetts, 52 per cent.

For all age groups the census indicated that the better-grade jobs were disappearing faster than less desirable types of employment. Thus it showed for boys and girls between 10 and 18 years of age a decrease of 46 per cent in clerical jobs, a decrease of 63 per cent in jobs as apprentices, and a decrease of 22 per cent in jobs as clerks and sales persons in stores. Since the census was taken the decrease in total volume of child employment is continuing. Employment certificates issued to children of 14 and 15 years in 40 large cities, for which comparable data are available, showed a drop of 26 per cent between 1930 and 1931.

Reports from junior placement and employment-certificate offices, however, indicate that most of the openings still available for children of 14 and 15 are in domestic service, canvassing, and in types of manufacture in which the breakdown in standards is greatest. In Cleveland, for instance, from March to November, 1932, 4,244 boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age received full-time permits for leaving school and 379 children of 14 and 15 years received permits to work after school hours or during vacation. More than a third of them did not get jobs but were "parents' helpers." These were mostly 16 and 17 years of age; but 27 were still 14 or 15. In the whole group of 2,921 boys and girls finding employment, a fourth were housemaids. Fourteen per cent were laborers and 10 per cent caddies. Nearly a fifth (532) were sales boys and girls, and of these 114 were selling newspapers and magazines. Apprenticeship figures for Wisconsin—the only State in which a supervised system of apprenticeship is in effect—show only 73 new indentures in the trades in 1931 as compared with 755 in 1929.

A third effect of the depression has been a tendency to lower the standards of child labor generally. Under the pressure of adverse business conditions, existing legislative protection for young workers is endangered or in some places actually set aside. The acute need for work at any wage, on the one hand, and the urge for profits, however small, on the other, have lowered wages and have brought about a return of sweatshop conditions in certain manufacturing industries.

In Scranton during the first six months of 1932 the median wage for a group of 14 and 15 year old children was \$4.94 for boys and \$4.20 for girls; in Pittsburgh, \$5.43 for boys and \$5.14 for girls. In Philadelphia, where a higher wage level usually exists, the median for a somewhat older group—just under 16—was \$7.14 for boys and \$6.65 for girls. Wages for girls in domestic service are very low, often merely nominal.

In certain lines of manufacturing the sweatshop has experienced a revival during the depression. In many small towns it is a new phenomenon. Low wages, long hours, Sunday work, and the giving out of home work characterize these establishments. It is from such firms that demands for child workers are still forthcoming. Complaints against sweatshops have been raised in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. In addition to the statements upon the evils of low-standard establishments contained in the account of the proceedings of the conference the following are of interest:

An investigation made by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission last spring disclosed that rates as low as 10 cents, and in one case 5 cents, an hour were paid to girl workers in Fall River; hundreds were earning less than \$5 a week. In five plants investigated manufacturing men's furnishings, women's underwear, house dresses, children's dresses, only five employees earned more than \$15 a week. Of 1,616 employees in 13 plants making women's apparel, 71 per cent earned less than \$10 a week, and 97 per cent earned less than \$15 a week. In one of the worst-paid shops hourly rates ranged from 10 cents to 16 cents an hour; the earnings of these workers, if employed for a full week of 48 hours, would range from \$4.80 to \$7.68 a week. Practically all the shops paying these low wages had started business in the town since the beginning of

the present depression. Many factories of similar character have been established in other Massachusetts cities during this period. In New Bedford, for instance, it was found that wages paid were even lower than in Fall River, and check-ups at later dates revealed that, even after investigation by the minimum-wage commission, wages were continuing downward. These wages have been denounced by the Massachusetts commissioner of labor and industries as falling far below any reasonable living wage, and far below the standard hitherto maintained by the industries of the State.

In New Jersey the Consumer's League reports \$2.50 to \$3.50 a week as the average wage for hundreds of workers in contract clothing shops. In Baltimore, in the fall of 1932, as the result of a strike of garment workers against some of the largest manufacturers in the city, an investigation into conditions in the men's clothing industry was made by Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins, at the request of the mayor. Although the principal firms refused to appear at hearings or to cooperate with the investigators, both the hearings and the report uncover ample evidence of low wages, bad working conditions, and illegally long hours of work. The worst conditions, as was to be expected, were found in the smaller contract shops. Twenty-three per cent of the women employees, in a selected group interviewed, were found to be under 20. Some of the girls at the hearings had begun work before they were 16. The percentage of women and girls (with a lower wage than men) employed in the industry has been steadily rising, until now it is about 60 per cent of the total number of workers. In recent years there has been a tendency for some employers to move their shops to small towns in Maryland, West Virginia, and other States where wages are lower and hours are longer.

The breakdown in standards is not confined to the clothing industry. In Pennsylvania overtime hours for women and children are stated by the head of the inspection bureau of the department of labor and industry to be its outstanding problem. Although women may work a 10-hour day and a 54-hour week, and children a 9-hour day and a 51-hour week, 96 of the last 100 cases prosecuted by the labor department were for violations of the woman and child labor laws. In New York State the proportion of violations of the child labor laws increased 30 per cent in 1931 over 1930; in California violations of the laws governing the employment of women and children increased 15 per cent from 1930 to 1932.

#### VALUATION OF GRAND CENTRAL POST-OFFICE BUILDING, NEW YORK

Mr. BLAINE. Mr. President, I desire to make just a brief statement which will make the communication I desire to offer for printing in the RECORD intelligent.

I desire to call attention to a bill passed during the first session of the present Congress, as I recall, approved on July 12 last by the President, authorizing an appropriation of \$14,500,000 for the purchase of the Grand Central Station Post Office and Office Building. When that measure was before us I protested its passage on the ground that the price authorized was far in excess of the actual value, and my remarks will be found in volume 75, part 14, page 14838, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I now have a report from the Interstate Commerce Commission, which made a valuation of this property. The Interstate Commerce Commission made the valuation on three bases, and concluded, upon making the valuation, that the present value of the land, and the structure authorized by the bill, is \$7,000,000, or \$7,500,000 less than the amount carried in the bill. I ask that the report of the chief valuation examiner of the commission be inserted in the RECORD, together with a letter from the chairman of the committee transmitting the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,  
Washington, December 30, 1932.

HON. JOHN J. BLAINE,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: With further reference to your letter of July 1, 1932, addressed to Commissioner Lewis, in which you requested that if our bureau of valuation had made or proposed to make an appraisal of the so-called Grand Central Post Office Building in New York City that you be furnished with a copy of such appraisal, and Commissioner Lewis's reply under date of July 8, 1932, advising you that our bureau had not made such an appraisal but that if such an appraisal was made that we would furnish copy to you, I am herewith inclosing copy of a report on an appraisal of the building and site known as Grand Central Station Post Office and Office Building, from which you will see that it has been just recently made by the bureau and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very truly yours,

CLAUDE R. PORTER, Chairman.



DECEMBER 6, 1932.

## BUREAU OF VALUATION REPORT ON AN APPRAISAL OF THE BUILDING AND SITE KNOWN AS GRAND CENTRAL STATION POST OFFICE AND OFFICE BUILDING

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 28, 1932, addressed to the chairman of the commission, an appraisal has been made by the bureau of valuation of the building and site known as the Grand Central Station Post Office and Office Building at No. 452 Lexington Avenue, New York City. It appears that by an act approved July 12, 1932, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to enter into a contract to purchase this property for a post-office building or for other governmental purposes, subject to the exception and reservation to the owner, the New York Central Railroad Co., of perpetual rights of exclusive use for railroad purposes of the subsurface of the land, and subject also to exceptions and reservations for purposes of light, air, and support in favor of the subsurface and the southerly and westerly adjoining premises. It was provided in the act that the total limit of cost to the United States of the land and building, including the cost of any necessary remodeling, should not exceed \$14,500,000 and interest.

The Grand Central Post Office, the building in question, occupies a rectangular plot of ground fronting 220 feet 9.5 inches on Lexington Avenue and extending 275 feet along East Forty-fifth Street. It is adjacent to the Grand Central Terminal of the New York Central Railroad and in what may be described as the Grand Central district. The building is a 6-story stone and brick structure, the first two floors of which, except for a drug store at the corner, are used by the Post Office Department and the remaining floors by the New York Central Railroad Co. and others for office purposes. It was constructed in 1912. The cost to December 31, 1931, exclusive of the land, as shown by the records of the New York Central Railroad Co., was \$2,652,618. It is estimated that to reproduce the building new would require an expenditure of \$4,266,194, including necessary costs of engineering, general expenditures, and interest during construction. This estimate is based on the use of prices current as of 1932. The cost of reproduction less depreciation is found to be \$3,055,706, thus reflecting a condition per cent of 72.

Investigation shows that the building is more or less obsolete for the site which it occupies. It is but six stories high in a district where modern office buildings greatly exceed that height. Its earning capacity is low and its appearance and design do not compare favorably with other and more modern structures. The assessed value in 1931 was \$1,475,000. During the years 1927 to 1930, inclusive, the annual net income, including estimated rentals for the portion of the building occupied by the New York Central Railroad Co. itself, after deduction for taxes and depreciation but without deductions for interest on investment or rental of land, was \$100,820. This indicates a far from maximum utilization of the air rights, which could be obtained only by the removal of the present building and the erection of one of greater capacity and of more modern type.

At the present time office space in the Grand Central district exceeds the demand therefor and rentals have declined accordingly. In May, 1932, office building vacancies in this district were 20.9 per cent of the available office space, as compared with vacancies in Manhattan as a whole of 13 per cent in April and 19.4 per cent in July. From 1929 to 1931, inclusive, vacancies increased in the Grand Central district from 8.5 per cent to 18.3 per cent. Two large office buildings in the financial district, to be ready for occupancy in 1933, and the Rockefeller Center development in the Grand Central district will materially increase the available office space.

The facts developed by the bureau in its investigation lead to the conclusion that the maximum present value to be attached to this structure is \$2,000,000.

The following methods have been employed in appraising the land occupied by the post-office building:

1. Direct comparisons with sales and leases of other properties of fairly comparable size, shape, location, and potential utility.
2. Summation of values of small lots based on sales in the vicinity.
3. An assessment appraisal, namely, a determination of the average ratio of assessed to sales values within the district and the application of this ratio to the assessed value of the property being appraised.

The information accumulated by the bureau under the above methods is briefly summarized below.

The present market value—that is, the price at which a property can be sold with normal selling effort over a reasonably short period of time with normal down payment—of this site and other properties in the district can not be determined with any reasonable degree of accuracy in view of the present condition of the real-estate market. Occasional sales are taking place, but there is no market, in the generally established sense of the word, as there is an extreme dearth of buyers at any price, and the widest variations exist between the price conceptions of potential sellers and buyers. From 1920 to 1931 real estate assessed values (land and buildings) increased about 100 per cent for the Grand Central district and 300 to 400 per cent along Lexington Avenue. Much new construction took place; but, generally, the buildings have not been financial successes. The land appraisers of the bureau have concluded that the most reliable basis for a sale-and-lease appraisal is to assume a normal plane based on a past normal period and on an expected future recovery. Conditions in the year

1927 were considered to represent a more normal plane than those in subsequent years. Disregarding present abnormal conditions, therefore, the bureau's appraisers find that by comparison with sales and ground leases of near-by properties comparable in size, location, and possible utility, the value of the fee of the post-office site lies between \$5,361,030 and \$6,271,800.

Under the second method of appraisal, as stated above—i. e., a summation of values of small lots as determined from a study of a large number of sales and assessments—the amount of \$4,742,920 is reached as evidence of the value of the fee. This gives no consideration to any value that may be possessed by a single large tract in excess of the aggregate value of a number of individual small lots of the same total area.

The third method employed is based on a consideration of the ratio of assessments and sales prices. A study of the relationship of 1932 assessed values and sale prices for all the 1930, 1931, and 1932 sales in the Grand Central district on which reliable information could be obtained shows that for the last year and a half sale prices generally have been lower than the 1932 assessed valuations. The relationships of sale price to 1932 assessed values for 1931 and 1932 sales range from a high of 121 per cent to a low of 54 per cent, with a simple average ratio of 88 per cent. The 1932 assessed value as of October 1, 1931, of the fee of the post office property is \$7,500,000, \$6,025,000 for the land and \$1,475,000 for the building. The study of the relationships between recent sales prices and 1932 assessed values applied to the 1932 assessed value of the post office property indicated a value for the fee of this property, land and building, of \$6,000,000 to \$7,500,000, based on ratios of sales prices to assessed value of 80 and 100 per cent, respectively. The application of the average ratio of 88 per cent to the assessed value of the land would produce a sales value for the land of about \$5,300,000.

The values set out above are for the fee of the property, and are thus inclusive of the value of the subsurface, which is reserved to the owner, the New York Central Railroad Co. Based on the bureau's studies of subsurface values in New York City, it is estimated that the value reserved for railroad use, to be deducted from the value of the fee, is from \$600,000 to \$900,000, or from \$10 to \$15 per square foot.

Upon consideration of the results produced by the different methods of appraisal outlined above, with major weight to the first, it is the conclusion of the bureau that the value of the site occupied by the post office building, subject to the permanent reservation in the subsurface for railroad use, is \$5,000,000. The present value of the land and structure is found to be \$7,000,000.

M. A. PATTISON,

Chief Valuation Examiner.

Mr. BORAH. Did they expend the \$14,000,000?

Mr. BLAINE. They did not expend the \$14,000,000. I endeavored to impress the importance of this matter upon those who were urging the passage of the bill and succeeded to this extent, that the President made a memorandum at the time he approved the bill that careful consideration should be given to this matter, and the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] made the statement that he would insist that the Interstate Commerce Commission make the valuation.

I simply offer this information this morning for the purpose of pointing out the importance of considering Senate bill 2641, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and I now give notice that at the first opportunity I will move that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, so that we may have it upon the calendar.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator whether the act to which he refers, passed by the Congress and approved by the President, was an authorization or an appropriation?

Mr. BLAINE. As I recall, it was an authorization to enter into a contract, which contract, of course, would be binding upon the United States; and the maximum amount to be paid for the property was \$14,500,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission, under its valuation division, has found the value to be \$7,000,000. That is in accord with the information that was furnished to me at the time the bill was before us.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. BLAINE. Certainly.

Mr. REED. My recollection is that at the time the bill was pending in the Senate a number of us objected that the price seemed to be too high, and the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] accepted an amendment which cut about a million dollars off the authorization. Is not that correct?



Mr. BLAINE. I believe the Senator from Pennsylvania suggested that the amount be reduced a million dollars, and that was accepted by the Senator from New York.

Mr. REED. Was that amendment still in the bill when it went to the President? I did not follow the subsequent history of the measure.

Mr. BLAINE. The original bill, as I recall, called for \$15,500,000 as the limit of the contract price; but when the measure went to the President, it carried a limit of contract price of \$14,500,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission has found the value to be \$7,000,000.

In this connection I desire to remark that I have introduced a bill which would require the Treasury Department, whenever that department desires to purchase property for the Government of the United States, to submit a request to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a valuation to be made by the commission, and that commission informs me that it is equipped, through its valuation department, to make such appraisals. I rather assume there will be no serious objection to the bill.

I also want to suggest that had the Government taken the valuation which was or could be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the air-right site for the post office in the city of Chicago, we would have saved several million dollars in that matter.

#### DEFINITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the resolution (S. Res. 271) coming over from a preceding day, which was read, as follows:

Whereas there appears to be some doubt in the minds of certain Senators as to what constitutes intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service is requested to make inquiry among the leading physicians and chemists in the United States as to the amount of alcohol a beverage may contain without being intoxicating, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the consensus of opinion with respect thereto.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, this resolution was presented last July in order that we might have some expert information at this time, but it was objected to; and now I understand that the Judiciary Committee is carrying on a personal investigation in the matter, in what manner I have not been informed. In view of that fact, I ask that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, does the Senator include all the members of the Committee on the Judiciary in his statement as to the "personal investigation"?

Mr. BINGHAM. I have noticed a disposition on the part of some members of the Committee on the Judiciary not to attend meetings, so that they could not have a quorum on this matter. I do not know that those members should be included.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator? The Chair hears none, and the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

#### AVIATION HOLDING COMPANIES, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the resolution (S. Res. 312) coming over from a preceding day, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and hereby is, requested to obtain and furnish to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the following information, to wit: (1) List of stocks held by aviation holding corporations; (2) list showing the various corporations owning stock in air mail transport lines and the amount of stock held in each instance; (3) list showing directors of aviation holding companies owning aviation stocks in air mail transport lines and having membership on the board of directors of such air-transport companies; (4) list showing airplane manufacturers, airplane-motor manufacturers, and airplane parts and instrument manufacturers owning stock in either aviation holding companies or air mail transport lines and the amount so held in each instance; (5) list of officers and directors of aviation holding companies who through stock ownership are officers and directors of air mail transport lines and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments; (6) list showing employees of aviation holding companies who are also employees of air mail transport lines, and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and

airplane parts and instruments, and the compensation, if any, received in each instance; (7) list of employees, officers, and directors now in the employ of air mail transport lines or aviation holding companies or companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments who were formerly employed by the United States Post Office Department, giving the position each formerly held in the Post Office Department and the compensation received while in the employ of the said department and the compensation they are now receiving in the aviation industry; and (8) list of employees, officers, and directors of air mail transport lines and aviation holding companies and companies manufacturing or distributing airplanes, airplane motors, and airplane parts and instruments who are relatives of present employees or officials in the said Post Office Department, all such listings to be as of December 20, 1932.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, due to the absence of the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], I ask that the matter go over without prejudice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will go over without prejudice.

#### ADDRESS OF SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, on Saturday, December 24, 1932, the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] delivered a notable address at the annual Christmas exercises of the National Press Club, in the handsome quarters of that club in this city. The Senator from Idaho was introduced by Bascom N. Timmons, president of the National Press Club, and spoke over the chains of the Columbia and National Broadcasting Cos., and over short wave lengths to Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The address is as follows:

This is Christmas Eve, 1932. This Christmas belongs to the poor, to the needy. For unnumbered millions it is a season of severe privation of deep anxiety. To many—how many we do not know—this will be a night full of worry. No amount of festivity can banish from our minds the unnumbered homes into which no cheer will enter. Laughter and music can not drive from our thoughts the vast number of children who will wait in vain, wan and hungry, for the coming of Santa Claus. I make no apology in calling attention to the situation as this Christmas Eve finds it. One can not avoid recurring to these facts, cruel and un-pitying as they are and harsh and unwelcome as they may seem on Christmas Eve. To ignore them, to refuse to heed their plea, would not only do violence to the purest and most delicate feelings of the human heart, but it would profane the name of that sinless personality whose announcement rang out on the eager air of Palestine nearly 2,000 years ago. The pleasure of this Christmas, therefore, the only genuine pleasure it can afford, must come from recognizing the situation as it is and dealing with it as best we may, from feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and administering to the sick. Christmas in 1932, like everything else in these days, should and must yield in its customs and practices to the call and to the demands of humanity.

Men may and do dispute the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth; science may seek to impeach the authenticity of His inspired mission; but no sane man or woman will undervalue the transcendent beauty and the incalculable worth of the rules of human conduct which He announced during His brief ministry on earth. To the extent that these rules and precepts are accepted and put in practice peoples and nations advance in the scale of civilization and in human happiness. To the extent and in proportion that these rules and precepts are disowned, or discarded, people and nations descend toward the dead level of barbarism and of human misery. Humanity was the foundation rock upon which the Man of Galilee built His enduring creed, humanity broad enough and practical enough to encompass and administer to all kinds of human suffering and every form of human frailty—"healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." His admonitions and His teachings appeal to us this Christmas Eve with irresistible force. Everything combines to accentuate this fundamental principle of His creed.

There has been no time in our own country when these teachings seemed so essential for the preservation of society. What retribution may follow upon our failure to observe these rules and to meet the obligations imposed upon each and all, one dares not prophesy. Surely, in every sense it is a pentecostal hour. It is a time when literally we may all become workers of miracles—for we can save human life. We have reached a place in this contest with the devastating forces of economic chaos when those who refuse to bear their part in the battle are recreant to our common country, to humanity and stand condemned by every word which fell from the lips of the Christ whose birth we would commemorate to-night. We are delving around more or less in confusion, groping about more or less haplessly in the fields of economics and legislation, seeking a way out of this catastrophic ordeal. While these efforts are being made, and properly made, much depends under the present circumstances upon the faithful observance and the execution of the plain, homely principles and practices of humanity and the use and exertion of the primitive and enduring elements of human character—these have pointed the way out more than once in great national crises when leaders



and statesman have failed utterly. Indeed, I think the great obstacles which now stand most in the way of escape from the present conditions are obstacles placed there and maintained there by governments.

In that grim, vindictive satire upon modern society, Sartor Resartus, Carlyle's hero with an impossible name, sits high in a watchtower far above the stifled hum of midnight and philosophizes over the hive beneath—the joyful and the sorrowful are there. With a kindlier and more sympathetic mood, may we imitate the philosopher in the watchtower.

Looking out upon the world this Christmas Eve, civilization seems an inexplicable riddle. In this vast machine which we have built up there seems to be something missing. Something indispensable to human happiness, without which all our progress is a mockery, is lacking. We shall not seek to solve the riddle at this time. Our only purpose now is to recall how, with all our advancement, we are compelled in great emergencies and in the hour of adversity to return to the example and to follow the teachings of that lonely figure, who, fortified by a night of supplication on the mountain top, returned to the valley to administer to the confused and hungry multitude which had awaited through the night His return.

The first thing which arrests our attention are these 12,000,000 people, to say nothing of their dependents who are out of work and hungry. Why are they hungry? Because they have no money with which to buy food. Why have they no money? Because they have no work. Why have they no work? Because organized society has no need for their work and will not have it. Our refined scheme of civilization says: "Unless you work, you shall not eat—we have no work for you to do." Therefore, the final decree is: "Starve." Just at the present time the only thing which prevents that remorseless decree from being put into effect, the only thing which stays the logic of our present economic system is the interposition and the applications of the teachings and practices of the Christ—charity, applied humanely. If it were not for this, men, women, and children would under our system literally starve in the midst of plenty. With food and clothing upon every hand, rotting in the fields and mildewing on the shelves, they would starve. But before they would starve, they would likely turn and wreck our institutions and smash our entire economic system. It is but simple truth therefore to say that those who are contributing and administering to the needy, to the sick, and to the hungry—these wrecks of our civilization—are not only serving unfortunate men and women, but they are serving their country and their Government. They are the props which sustain the Government in these perilous days. It can not be doubted that that which is holding society together and maintaining our institutions are the men and women who are contributing their means and their services to the hungry, the poorly clad, and to the sick. They are piecing out and completing and making possible this narrow, selfish, incomplete economic system of ours until, let us hope, it shall broaden its base, humanize its philosophy, and right its wrongs. We have performed miracles in the field of production, but we have sadly thus far neglected the field of distribution and we see the results all about us.

A few days ago I had occasion to pass through the large open spaces in the basement of the Capitol. I came suddenly upon perhaps a hundred armed policemen sitting about in one of these open spaces. It startled me. But then I reflected that they were there to protect the Government from its own people, to protect the Government from its hungry people—to protect the Government of the people, for the people, and by the people from the people. Whatever part a policeman or a soldier may perform in this situation, it is incomparable to the part performed by the great army of men and women engaged in relief work throughout the Nation. The soldiers now patrolling the Capitol of the Nation, whether in Washington or in remote regions of the country, are the men and women bent on some errand of rescue and relief.

There is already great suffering in the land. In addition, we have noticed, and have been already warned, that a severe winter is ahead of us. Only the most vigilant and tireless effort can prevent much loss of life, or what is even more to be dreaded, that arrested development of childhood which remains as a handicap in the race for permanent success. None will wish to see that shame come to the United States. The combined effort of public and private enterprise will be needed in this great emergency. I know of no finer way to pass this Christmas week than in our respective communities and according to our respective abilities to renew our activities and to consecrate anew ourselves to the cause that is as sacred as any cause in which it is possible to enlist. The appeal comes home to each and all. In the response we shall give we shall find the highest measure of enjoyment which the Christmas of 1932 can give.

May I say a word on international affairs, since I am informed that what I am saying goes abroad? I have no intention on Christmas Eve of entering upon a detailed discussion of reparations and debts or tariffs and armaments or the money problem. But is there any doubt that this widespread human misery found in every land is due primarily to international policies, to the above and perhaps other international unsettled problems? Conditions may have been accentuated and may in the future be alleviated by and through domestic policies. But in a large and predominant degree this unspeakable tragedy now torturing countless millions of people day after day, month after month, and year after year, is the legitimate and logical result of international policies. In other words, the logical result of political

questions which interfere with the normal operation of economic laws. Economic laws do not yield to the likes and dislikes of people, nor do they accommodate themselves to the intrigues of frightened or embarrassed leaders. If not obeyed, they administer swift and remorseless punishment to the culprits even if the culprits be peoples and nations, and the pity of it is that the innocent may be included with the guilty.

Since the Great War governments and leaders in governments have proceeded upon the theory that you could amend or repeal economic laws as you do a statute. The result is all about us—disorganized and disrupted monetary systems, closed markets, trade and commerce dwindling year by year, millions of shipping tonnage laid up, and shipbuilding practically at an end. To such a pass have we come that nations are begging for moratoriums and people are begging for bread, until the situation which confronts us is no less commanding and scarcely less pitiless than war. If civilization is to be saved, markets must be restored, monetary systems reestablished, trade and commerce rehabilitated.

This is a stupendous task, but is not beyond human power to achieve. Something of the breadth of view, the steadfastness of purpose, the deep conviction, the spirit of cooperation which united all effective forces in the supreme struggle of the last decade, are now required if we are to terminate the saturnalia of evils then unleashed. Humanity, crucified for 18 long years, pleads with the nations this Christmas Eve for united effort and a common purpose to solve these economic problems that this sacrifice of human life may have an end and that the peoples of the world may be given back their God-given right to life free from exploitation and oppression and free from the everlasting torture of threatened starvation.

#### REMONETIZATION OF SILVER

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article appearing in the Washington Star on the 28th of December last year, by G. Bowie Chipman, of Washington, D. C., on the subject of the remonetization of silver.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From the Washington Star, December 28, 1932]

WOULD ADD SILVER TO MONEY BASIS—G. B. CHIPMAN ASSERTS DOLLAR SHOULD BE STABILIZED TO SPEED RECOVERY

G. Bowie Chipman, Washington partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Harriman & Co., would add silver to the basis of United States currency as the surest way to stabilize the dollar, expedite payment of debts, expand international trade, and speed the return of prosperity. In a glance at the coming year, Mr. Chipman expresses the belief that a new attitude toward silver would be the real turning point in the world depression. He said today:

"Using the words of a celebrated Democratic politician, let us look at the record. From 1925 to 1929, we had a constantly increasing series of formulas by which to get rich quick without working, all based, largely on the mathematical activities of the college economic mind. First we started with a gentleman who had a theory that the price of pig iron was an index as to what the future had in store for us, then the chart reader and the graph expert became increasingly numerous and the different little peaks and valleys gave the forecast of the future, and then with the speculative volume, starting first in real estate in Florida and then extending to agricultural lands, and finally to the stock market in New York, we were in the end taught by noted economists that instalment buying and the mortgaging of our future was a perfectly healthy thing to do for anything which might, at that time, meet our fancy. At the peak of it all, we were told that it was impossible to figure the value of anything because of imponderables. Just what was meant by imponderables I have never known, but it was something which could not be calculated and had great value. Then came the crash, and the last three years we all very painfully know about. After three years of severe liquidation, we are told there is no hope for the future because of technocracy, another child of the economic brain.

#### DOLLAR MUST BE STABILIZED

"Prior to the World War gold was the workable basis for the credit then outstanding, but the world's debts were so much less than they are to-day that we can not use that yardstick now for proper measurement. Assuming that the figures are correct and that the debt of the world to-day is \$750,000,000,000, and the debt of this country—and by that I mean debts of all character—is \$200,000,000,000, and that the farm mortgages alone in this country are \$9,500,000,000, upon which there is an interest charge of \$600,000,000 per annum, it takes no mental activity to realize that the gold in this country and in the world, notwithstanding the increase in the production of gold which has been taking place in the past three years, is insufficient to support this structure. If the debts of the world, without interest from now on, were to be paid at the rate of \$1,000 per minute, it would require 1,411 years to liquidate; and if the economist who prior to 1929 used the term that the so-called gold dollar was a dishonest dollar because its purchasing power was only slightly above 60 cents in the United States, although it was supposed to be worth 100 cents, should apply the same rule to-day, we would find that the purchasing power of the dollar is equivalent to 160 cents instead of 100 cents.



"Therefore, because of this increase in the value of the dollar, it is now impossible for the debtor to pay to the creditor his obligations, because if in 1927 he contracted to pay the sum of \$10,000, to-day, in either labor, farm products, or whatever it may be he uses as a medium of payment, his debt has increased to about \$16,500, and he did not contract to pay that sum of money, but only the original amount. It is impossible for him to see why he should pay this increased amount, and it is not correct to assume that the creditor should expect it; but the canceling of contracts or the scaling down of debts is a dangerous method to pursue, because who is to be the judge as to what the reduction should be or why or when a contract should be canceled? It therefore seems to me that the dollar should be stabilized, not to have an abnormal purchasing power in times of depression or a lessening purchasing power in times of prosperity but should remain at a stabilized value; and I feel that the whole world is asking this question, whether it applies to our money or to the money of any other nation, because the same condition exists the world over.

#### SEES SILVER AS REMEDY

"I feel that soon the demand will be made to correct this condition, and that the only way to do it will be by adding silver to the money basis. There is an impression that there are huge stores of silver which would come out if the price advanced. For 438 years the production of silver to gold has been less than 14 to 1. At the present time it is about 8 to 1. The United States coinage ratio is 16 to 1. If all the silver in the world available for money were to be coined at the United States ratio, there would be fewer dollars in silver than dollars in gold. England made gold the unit of value in 1816, but the rest of the western world continued the use of the two metals until Germany went on a gold basis after the war of 1870, when she collected \$1,000,000,000 from France in gold, and at that time the amount collected by Germany was almost one-third of the monetary gold in the world. The United States followed the example of England and Germany in 1873 and the Latin Union three years later.

"For all the time of which there is any record up to the time the United States made 22.23 grains of gold the unit of value, the commercial price of silver in London never reached a price ratio of 16 to 1, except in the years 1812 and 1813, when it was 16.11 and 16.25, respectively, and that was before even England had declared for the single unit of value. As illustrating that all changes in the price are the result of legislation and have no relation to production, it may be cited that in 1850 the United States produced sixty-two times as much gold as silver by weight, but the price of silver remained unchanged. Just before we changed to a gold basis in 1873 the production ratio for the world was 8.7 silver to 1 of gold. In 1872 it was 12 and 13 to 1, and still we hear many people say the United States went to a gold basis because of the flood of silver. It is not the amount of metal which is produced that is important as much as the ratio production as between the two metals.

#### WOULD TURN WORLD DEPRESSION

"To-day we are measuring all the values of the western world with approximately \$11,600,000,000 of gold, with the result that the price of gold, as measured by labor and commodities, has increased and is appreciating and has reached the purchasing power which, as I stated, is out of proportion to the contract originally entered into by the borrower. If we added silver to the basis of our currency, the purchasing power of more than half the world would be immediately increased, and that is the purchasing power of the Orient, China, and the South American countries, all of which have always been good customers of ours, and our dollar would be reduced in value to a basis which would permit these countries to more equitably trade with us. Our exports to the western world would be small in proportion to exports to the so-called silver countries of the world if we would give them a means by which they could and would be glad to trade with us. I believe this would give us an increase in all commodities and all products, manufactured or otherwise, in this country and in the world, and I believe it would be the turning point of this world depression.

"Believing that this or some other plan will be proposed by which conditions between the debtor and creditor will be improved, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world, I can not but feel that security values are low. There is a constant accumulation going on in securities of our best managed and strongest financial companies, based on the idea that the stock market is at least a year in advance of business and that if business is going to turn for the better in 1934 or 1935 the stock market will start to discount it in 1933."

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WHEELER ON MONEY AND THE PRICE LEVEL  
(S. DOC. NO. 158)

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a speech on the money question by the junior Senator from Montana, Hon. BURTON K. WHEELER.

All of us who have been engaged in the study of the money question have been requested and are constantly being requested to supply copies of this speech and of data on the silver question. A number of my constituents have

made such requests, and I desire to have this speech printed as a public document, say, 100,000 copies, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the speech will be published as a public document. The Chair will state that the number will be limited under the rules.

Mr. LONG. I ask to have it limited to 100,000 copies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to publish in the RECORD an address delivered at Catholic University in Washington, D. C., on Monday evening, December 12, 1932, by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman on the question of Philippine independence. I make this request because Doctor Schurman is a distinguished statesman of the United States. He has served as ambassador to Germany and other countries and as minister to China. He was one of the first commissioners to the Philippine Islands, and his knowledge of the Philippine question is very full and is splendidly expressed in his address.

In addition to publishing the address in the RECORD I would like to have a memorandum of his services published just prior thereto, together with a letter which Doctor Schurman wrote me explaining certain portions of his address.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that order will be entered.

The memorandum, letter, and address are as follows:

#### MEMORANDUM ABOUT DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, whose latest address on the Philippine question was delivered by him at the Catholic University, in Washington, Monday evening, December 12, was president of the first Philippine Commission appointed by President McKinley in 1899. He and his associates in the commission spent most of the year 1899 in the islands, investigating conditions there and laying the basis of their recommendations to President McKinley. Doctor Schurman was joint author of the commission's report, issued in four volumes, in 1900.

Both before and after the beginning of his services as head of the Philippine Commission, Doctor Schurman had long and intimate conferences with President McKinley on the subject of the islands, and undoubtedly he has a more intimate and accurate knowledge of Mr. McKinley's purposes, plans, and policies with respect to the Philippines than any other man now living. To the official and exhaustive knowledge he gathered while president of the Philippine Commission, Doctor Schurman has added a close acquaintance with subsequent events and conditions in the islands by visits there and by special study. He has lectured frequently on the theme of American Government in the islands.

In the course of four years' service as American minister to China (June, 1921, to May, 1925) Doctor Schurman became closely conversant with the far eastern conditions and problems which affect the destiny of the Philippines. He has traveled extensively in China and has a diplomat's insight into the present situation there.

Before his appointment as United States minister to China, Doctor Schurman had been our minister to Greece and Montenegro (1912-13) and was subsequently for nearly five years (June, 1925, to January, 1930) American ambassador to Germany.

What Doctor Schurman says about the Philippines, therefore, he utters with exceptional knowledge of the facts and with a diplomat's care and reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1932.

DEAR SENATOR PITTMAN: I was very glad indeed to have had the opportunity this evening of having such a long talk with you on the subject of Philippine independence.

I have all along felt that both the Hare bill and the Hawes-Cutting bill made the period of waiting too long for the Filipinos. My own idea has been that an interval of five years was long enough.

Nothing in your conversation impressed me so much as your statement that you and your colleagues had come to the subject with the same preconception, but that you had all been compelled to extend considerably the period of five years in order to allow an interval sufficiently long for the adjustment of trade relationships between the two countries without unnecessary injury to either Americans or Filipinos.

I have not had to deal practically with the question of these relationships, but I assume that if I had my mind would have reacted much as yours had done to the irresistible pressure of concrete facts. I am not prepared to specify how long the consummation of complete independence should be delayed. I hope, however, it will be limited to such minimum of time as may be absolutely necessary for the reasonable readjustment of the trade relationships which have grown up between the two countries.



May I ask you to accept with my compliments the accompanying copy of the address on Philippine independence which I delivered yesterday evening at the Catholic University.

With warmest regards, I remain, my dear Senator PITTMAN,  
Very sincerely yours,

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN.

#### ADDRESS OF JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

The question of Philippine independence is one of profound, vital, and immeasurable concern to the Filipinos. But not to the Filipinos alone. The question is, indeed, in its political pregnancy, in the principles it involves, in its far-reaching consequences, one of the gravest and most momentous that has ever come before the American people. It will test, too, before it is settled, our faith in, and devotion to, those principles of liberty and democracy which constitute the soul of our Republic—those principles by which alone any genuine republic lives and moves and has its being.

#### PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S PHILIPPINE POLICY

May I say for myself that it is a question in which from the beginning I have been deeply and continuously interested and to which I have given much study and reflection. That was due in part to the circumstance that I happened to be the first civil official sent by the President of the United States to the Philippine Islands.

It is 34 years ago this very month of December since I was summoned to Washington, and, to my great astonishment, invited by President McKinley to accept the presidency of a commission he proposed to send to the Philippines. The treaty with Spain, under which the archipelago had been brought under American sovereignty, was still unratified by the Senate (and ratification, I may here interject, did not take place until February 6, 1899). I need not say that I felt highly honored by the proposal of President McKinley, but when he asked me if I would accept it I replied that I would not resign the presidency of Cornell University for any political office, and that—that was still more important—I was opposed to our taking the Philippine Islands. "Oh," replied the President, "that need not trouble you; I didn't want the Philippine Islands either; and in the preamble of the treaty I left myself free not to take them—but in the end there was no alternative." The American people, the President went on to say, who had gone to war for the emancipation of Cuba, would not, after Commodore Dewey's great victory in Manila Bay, consent to leave the oppressed Filipinos any longer under the domination of Spain. What remained? If Spain were driven out of the Philippines and American sovereignty were not set up, the peace of the world would be endangered.

I was much impressed with President McKinley's statement of the motives and objects of his Philippine policy. Our purpose, he reiterated, was not selfish; it was humanitarian; it was not the greed of power and dominion; it was not the desire of expansion and material gain; it was not these; it was altruism relieving the Filipinos of oppression and conferring on them the blessings of liberty.

#### THE FIRST UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

In due course I accepted the appointment so unexpectedly tendered me by President McKinley after having received his permission to resign at the end of a year. And in February, 1899, the members of the commission assembled in Manila. But the Philippine situation had completely changed since we left America. Hostilities had broken out between the American and Philippine military forces. Though this unfortunate situation greatly hampered and restricted the work of the commission, we devoted ourselves to interpreting to the Filipinos the benevolent policy of our Government, to making personal contacts with leading Filipinos, to exerting efforts on behalf of conciliation and peace, and to cultivating mutual understanding and confidence between Filipinos and Americans. The results of our work were embodied in a full report to Congress which contained also much information about the islands and their people. I outlined in that report a plan of civil government, which the commission recommended, under which the Filipinos should enjoy at once representative institutions and a measure of home rule which should constantly increase. We recommended also that nearly all offices in the Philippines be filled by Filipinos themselves, and that these officials should hold office during efficiency and good behavior. We further recommended that public education should be promptly established and, when established, should be free to all, and that English should be taught in the schools to the utmost extent practicable.

It was clear to me that increasing home rule contained the potentiality of ultimate independence as soon as the Filipinos were capable of governing themselves. But it was the view of the commission that, so far as such a policy rested upon conceptions of American duty, policy, or expediency, it did not fall to us to consider it. We did, however, feel it to be our duty to report to Congress and the American people, the sentiments entertained by the Filipinos on that subject. And we stated that their desire was, eventually, "to become self-governing and independent." Even as regards those Filipinos who, in 1899, opposed immediate independence and supported the American policy of ever-increasing home rule, we stated that "it would be a misrepresentation of facts not to report that ultimate independence was also their aspiration and goal."

#### ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE ADVOCATED

After I had resigned from the commission and was free to express my own personal views without regard to the opinion of my colleagues, I declared in numerous speeches and articles during the following years that I was in favor, not only of giving the Filipinos at once a comprehensive political organization with representative institutions and continually expanding home rule, but also of allowing them to determine their own national destiny, even to the extent of absolute independence, when and if they wanted it and were reasonably fit to exercise it. I set up no unattainable test of fitness either. As soon as the Filipinos showed a capacity of governing themselves equal to the average capacity of our friends and neighbors in Latin America, I asserted the condition precedent to independence would have been fulfilled. If there were Americans—as there were—who would have maintained American sovereignty beyond that time in the Philippines, I was not one of them. When that happy day arrived I declared our work would be ended, and we should turn over to the Filipinos the sovereign and independent government of the Philippines. To those who believed we could govern them better than they could govern themselves, I replied that any decent kind of government of Filipinos by Filipinos was better than the best possible government of Filipinos by Americans.

For the rest I have never doubted that (except, perhaps, for a short period of transition) the Filipinos could as a matter of fact govern themselves better than the Americans could govern them. Abraham Lincoln declared that no man was good enough to own another man. And, temporary circumstances apart, the same principle is true of nations and peoples. Our work is done—and it has been well done—in the Philippines; and, in the language of Lincoln, neither the American Nation nor any other is good enough to control or dominate the Filipinos longer. After a generation of American training, the Philippine people are now entitled to immediate and absolute independence.

#### INDEPENDENCE IMPOSSIBLE IN 1899

There are some Americans who think the Filipinos should have been granted their independence at the beginning of our relations with them. That view also found expression in 1899. When, as a result of our war with Spain, we found ourselves charged with sovereignty and responsibility for the Philippine Islands, there were idealists amongst us—they are sometimes called anti-imperialists—who proposed turning over the islands at once to the government that had been set up by Aguinaldo. I sympathized, and have always sympathized, with these idealists in their idealism. I did not think then, and I do not think now, that the people at that time were sufficiently united, or possessed of a national consciousness, or experienced in the art and practice of self-government. I did not blame our Government when, confronted on the one hand by its own ideals and on the other hand by the hard and inexorable facts in the Philippines, it said, "We must maintain our authority here and establish, first, peace and the institutions of justice; and then we will set up civil government throughout the islands."

It seemed to me a sensible policy; and although I admit it was an exception to our principles, yet I think we shall all recognize that in politics principles and ideals must often temporarily be suspended, because the hard facts will not adapt themselves to them. Thus, for instance, the Constitution itself is inconsistent with slavery, and yet slavery and the Constitution subsisted side by side for more than half a century. The founders of the Constitution realized that, and they expected in the course of our political and economic development that slavery would gradually disappear. I think, therefore, we may have these temporary exceptions to principles. Facts, as I say, and ideals can not always be brought immediately together. But the fatal thing is that anyone should regard the exception as the rule and, in the presence of hard facts which one can not immediately subjugate to the ideal, disloyally and despicably abandon the ideal itself.

#### AMERICAN TRAINING FOR INDEPENDENCE

Let me recall to your minds the high theme of our debate. We are dealing with the political destiny of 13,000,000 human beings. Of these some 12,000,000 are civilized and christianized. We talk of them as Malaysians, as Asiatics. In a way they are, but the terms are altogether misleading. They are a mixed race who have been under Christian, that is, Catholic, civilization for 300 years; and if you want to find an analogue to them, you may turn more safely to South American countries than to Asiatic countries. For remember, they are the only country in Asia which for all this time has been under the influence of Catholic civilization.

These are the people—then numbering about 7,000,000—whom we found in the Philippines. To the culture which in the course of 300 years they had received from Spain we have added education in a system of public schools, with English as the medium of instruction, and also actual experience in self-government on an ever-expanding scale. For a generation—a third of a century—the Filipinos, in constantly increasing numbers, have been growing in knowledge, in learning and culture, and in the democratic art of governing themselves.

#### PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM

The public-school system of the Filipinos compares favorably with that of other nations; its development and expansion in three decades have excited universal wonder. I was not, perhaps, so much surprised as others, for I was deeply impressed with their thirst for knowledge when I first met them in 1899; and il-



literate as in general they were, I recognized in their intense desire to learn, the power and potency of a thoroughly literate people.

I shall not burden your minds with statistics recording the progress they have made. But I must at least mention the fact that there were in 1930 almost 8,500 schools, public and private, in the Philippines, with nearly a million and a quarter pupils in the public schools alone, and over 25,000 Filipino municipal teachers and some 300 American teachers (and educational officials). The Philippine government allotted nearly \$10,500,000 for school purposes in 1930. This was over 25 per cent of the total insular revenues, and it was supplemented by further appropriations from provincial and municipal sources. These figures are striking evidence not only of educational progress but of the great devotion of the Filipinos to the cause of popular education.

#### FILIPINO EXPERIENCE IN GOVERNMENT

In view of these facts and figures which I have just cited, no one can dispute the assertion that the Filipinos have provided the first essential prerequisite to independent self-government, namely, popular education. A sovereign democracy would be blind without intelligent public opinion. But in their schools the Filipinos have already educated a generation who are to-day competent, by means of reading and discussion, to form an intelligent opinion on all ordinary questions of government, and they have the means of diffusing that opinion among the entire population.

But politicians and adepts in government can not be made by means of scholarship and science, however thorough and profound or however widely disseminated. People can learn to govern themselves only as they learn to swim—by actually doing it. And the Filipinos have now had for a generation such practical political experience. In 1901 and 1902 we turned over to them the municipal governments. They did so well that by 1907 not only the municipal but also the provincial governments were placed entirely in their hands; and officials elected by the Filipinos administered these local governments. In 1907 also the first elected assembly for the archipelago was inaugurated. It constituted the lower house of the Philippine Legislature, of which the upper house was composed of a commission presided over by the Governor General. Later on, in 1913, the Filipinos were given a majority on the commission, which, for all practical purposes, placed the insular legislature in their hands. In 1916 the Jones Act was passed by Congress; and this act, with other provisions favorable to the Filipinos, put them in control of the Philippine Legislature, limited the functions of the Governor General to the executive side of government, and provided for the exercise of his functions through the executive departments, whose heads, with the single exception of the secretary of public instruction, are all Filipinos. This democratization of the executive secures as much cabinet responsibility as is possible within the terms of the Jones Act.

#### TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR GENERAL

If we want to know how the Filipinos have succeeded in discharging the political responsibilities which the American Government has so increasingly devolved upon them since the opening of the century, we have only to turn to the report of Governor General Stimson for the year 1930. We shall see, first of all, that the Filipinos in every branch of the government cooperated loyally with the chief executive. Speaking of the secretaries, the Governor General declares that they "conducted the affairs of their departments with diligence, intelligence, and courage," and of the legislature he says: "The third and final session of the eighth legislature began on July 16 and closed on November 8. The largest number of bills in the history of the Philippine government was approved in this session. Much of the legislation was highly constructive and indicated a high degree of leadership on the part of the responsible leaders of the legislature. Of equal importance was the attitude of the legislature in carefully considering and rejecting a considerable amount of unwise and unnecessary legislation."

#### PHILIPPINE DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

I wish I might describe also the progress which the Filipinos have made in the field of public health and sanitation, in public works and other material improvements, in trade and commerce, and in their entire economic and financial development. But time forbids this enlargement of my observations. I can, however, refer any of my hearers who are especially interested in those matters to the comprehensive and altogether admirable statement made at the hearings on the Hare bill for Philippine independence by the Hon. Manuel Roxas, of the Philippine delegation in Washington and speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives.

I must here content myself with quoting a paragraph from the conclusion of Speaker Roxas's statement. He says: "Having concluded this presentation of facts concerning present conditions in the Philippine Islands, I respectfully submit to the committee that the task America has set out to accomplish in the Philippines is completed. The building up of the Philippine nation is done. We do not contend that the Filipinos have reached the highest peak of progress and culture and economic advancement obtainable, but we believe we have reached the limit of progress, advancement, and education in democracy that we can achieve under American guardianship. The remainder we must learn by ourselves through the proven process of trial and error. We have built up a homogeneous, united people. We have developed political institutions responsible to public opinion and democratic in form. We have maintained a stable and

sound currency. Our government finances are in a firm and healthy condition. Public order exists to a degree which surpasses, I dare say, that which prevails in many of the independent nations of the world. What else is there to be done? If America is really determined, as I believe she is, to carry out her purpose to grant the Filipinos their freedom once they are prepared for it, the hour has come for such action."

I accept Speaker Roxas's statement; I share his confidence; I join in his appeal. I will only add this further remark. If you want any more evidence of the fitness of the Filipinos for independence, you have only to consider the ability and character, the moderation and sobriety of judgment, the knowledge and learning, and the wise statesmanship and fine diplomacy exhibited by the Philippine leaders who now plead the cause of their country before the forum of American public opinion.

#### FILIPINOS NOW FIT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Yes, Speaker Roxas is right. The hour has arrived for the independence of the Philippines. I always thought it would come within one generation. I always scouted the idea that it must be delayed for more than a generation. The reason why 33 years under American tutelage and training is sufficient is that, by intensive training in the schools and by ever-increasing experience in government, it has been possible for us to fit the first generation of Filipinos under our sovereignty for the exercise of independent and sovereign government as well as we could ever fit any subsequent generation. Their scholastic and political education has, as I have already shown you, been going on steadily and with increased momentum ever since 1901. If the Filipinos are not ready for independence to-day, how can they ever be ready for it?

Each generation must, individual by individual, acquire for itself the treasures of knowledge and the experiences of actual government. These can not be passed on as gifts from one generation to another. The scientists tell us that acquired habits are not transmitted by heredity. There is just as likely to be deterioration as improvement. Who will say that the latest generation of Americans is more competent to govern the United States than the generation of Washington and Jefferson? And this generation of Filipinos has had one advantage over every other later generation. Besides assistance from the Americans who came to liberate them, as President McKinley declared, they have also been inspired and stimulated by the hosts of Filipino patriots who fought for liberty against Spanish domination before the name of America was ever heard of in the archipelago.

#### ABSURDITY OF FURTHER DELAY

Whoever proposes a longer term than the lifetime of one generation to fit the Filipinos for independence must, if he is honest, explain why the generation of 1933 to 1966, or that of 1967 to 2000 will be more capable of the great task than the generation of 1900 to 1932, which has been so highly favored both by American training and by Filipino encouragement and example. This generation of Filipinos, I repeat, is fit for independence. Why should we try to make another still more fit? Thank heaven for the capabilities of the present generation and leave well enough alone.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet,  
To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
Unto the rainbow, \* \* \*  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

#### POLICY OF PRESIDENT WILSON

That program of "wasteful and ridiculous excess" was absolutely foreign to the policies of the two greatest Presidents we have had during the generation in which we have held the Philippines—I mean, of course, Roosevelt and Wilson. Listen to the noble and memorable words which President Roosevelt addressed to his first Congress in 1901 on the subject of the Philippines:

"We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first, for their sakes and, next, because it relieves us of a great burden. We do not desire to do for the Islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations."

What does this mean but that the Filipinos are to be taught to govern themselves as Americans or Englishmen govern themselves? And is it necessary to observe that progressive liberty must, from the nature of the case, issue in sovereign independence, "after the fashion of the really free nations?" President Roosevelt looked for that consummation in two or three decades. In his message to Congress in 1908 he said:

"I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Filipinos can decide for themselves whether it will be well for them to become independent."

The next few years showed rapid progress toward the goal of Philippine independence. In 1913 President Wilson sent a message to the Filipino people in which he assured them that "every step we take will be taken with a view to ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence." In 1916 Congress enacted a law entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, etc." The preamble of this act, known as the Jones law, set forth the American purpose as follows:



"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

Here, then, 16 years ago, is a solemn declaration by the Congress of the United States that the only condition for our granting independence to the Filipinos was the establishment of a stable government. Now, what is a stable government? It is a government supported by the people and capable of maintaining peace and order and fulfilling its obligations. Since the enactment of the Jones law in 1916 the Filipinos have had home rule over the archipelago, which began indeed in 1901, when we granted them control of municipal governments. This active, responsible part in making and administering their laws and in conducting their other public affairs has been for them a practical apprenticeship in self-government. And all American authorities bear emphatic testimony to the great success of the Filipinos in governing themselves.

Our mission in the Philippine Islands is finished. The rest the Filipinos must do for themselves. It is for us to give them the opportunity by granting them complete independence. But have they, you may still ask, fulfilled the condition laid down by Congress—the establishment and maintenance of a stable government? I can answer your inquiry on the highest authority. President Wilson, in his farewell message to Congress, certified to the fulfillment of that condition and pointed out the corresponding obligation of the American people. Listen to his solemn words:

"I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence they so honorably covet."

#### INDEPENDENCE THE JUSTIFICATION OF OUR PHILIPPINE VENTURE

The hour for action has arrived. I ask in the language of the act of Congress: Are the American people now ready "to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence?" I repeat the inquiry in the words of President Wilson: Are we now prepared "to keep our promise to the people of these islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet?" Remember it was the humanitarian object of liberating the Filipinos from Spanish tyranny and bestowing upon them the boon of freedom that decided President McKinley and the people of the United States to compel Spain to cede to us her sovereignty over the Philippine Islands.

Fortunate, indeed, that no lower motive prevailed. Any other object than the humanitarian one of carrying the gift of freedom to the Filipinos would have ended in vast and bitter disappointment, or, perhaps, even in poignant remorse. Did we need the Philippines to make our power felt in Asia? No, for we can exert the most potent national influence in all quarters of the world without owning adjacent territory. And had we gone to the Philippines for commercial gain, when, think you, would our traders' profits have amounted to the hundreds of millions of dollars which the archipelago has already cost us? And what shall I say of the thousands of brave young Americans who have lost their lives in the Philippines? No prospect of profit however assured, no wealth or advantage however colossal could ever atone for the precious American lifeblood swallowed up by the hungry soil of Luzon and the Visayas. For such a sacrifice there is only one justification. It is the discharge of duty, service in a righteous cause. If our presence in the Philippines be not justified in its purpose and intent, then our soldiers' blood is on our hands; aye, and all the blood, in that case innocent, of the Filipinos we have fought, the misery we have caused their families, and the devastation we have wrought in their homes.

This awful responsibility we can not escape either before our own consciences or at the bar of history unless we have done what we have done in the Philippines for the sake of redeeming the Filipinos from foreign oppression, saving them from domestic anarchy, and leading them into the ways of self-government and independence. That is a blessing at once unmeasured and immeasurable. That blessing, and that blessing alone, justifies our Philippine enterprise.

#### GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT OR FORCE

There are only two possible foundations of government. One is the consent of the governed, the other is force. Since the Declaration of Independence the number of nations basing their government on popular consent has greatly increased; and since the dawn of the twentieth century the principle has spread to all parts of the world. There are, indeed, still governments in existence which ignore it, and some have been set up in defiance of it. But the number of these exceptions is so small that it is no exaggeration to say that the doctrine of the consent of the governed has practically captured the world. No civilized people—no populous civilized country can in this age be governed for any appreciable period of time in defiance of that fundamental principle. And the American people who first formulated and proclaimed it, and builded their own republic on it, would be the last people in the world to force American sovereignty upon another civilized people whom they had already fitted for independence.

#### SECRETARY HURLEY AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I was greatly surprised to note that in the hearings on the Hare bill granting Philippine independence, Mr. Hurley, the Secretary of War, asserted that the Declaration of Independence and similar principles of liberty had no application to the Philippine Islands.

"The reason," he says, is, "that not one single sentence in the complaint, in the long list of abuses, the autocracy, the oppression of every element of freedom, stated in the Declaration of Independence is applicable to the Philippines."

That is a most suggestive and instructive statement. The implication is that if we do not play the rôle of George III in the Philippines, if we are not guilty of those oppressive measures and those repeated injuries and usurpations which the American colonists had suffered at the hands of a tyrannical king; if, on the contrary, we give the Filipinos as good government as we can, then there is absolutely nothing in the way of our exercising sway indefinitely over them and governing them without any regard to the principle of the consent of the governed.

How is it possible that Secretary Hurley reached such a startling conclusion? He seems to me to have misread the Declaration of Independence. He ignores that philosophy of human rights and government formulated in the second paragraph which constitutes the foundation of the entire argument of the Declaration. As Jefferson said later that philosophy was "an expression of the American mind." It was the doctrine of rights and government universally accepted by the American thinkers and writers of the time. In the Declaration of Independence this doctrine is taken for granted. It is not argued. No argument was necessary. The doctrine, in brief, is that men have inalienable rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that, when governments become oppressive and tyrannical, the people have the right to alter them or throw them off altogether.

The Declaration of Independence gives a catalogue of oppressive measures and usurpations which the colonists had suffered at the hands of a tyrannical king. Jefferson does not, indeed, submit these facts to a "candid world" as being in themselves a justification of rebellion. What justified rebellion was the basic doctrine that government derived its just powers from the consent of the governed. And the American colonists had never given their consent to such outrage and oppression.

What is fundamental and abiding in the Declaration of Independence is the doctrine that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. That doctrine is as applicable to the Filipinos to-day as it was to the Americans in the eighteenth century. The force and applicability of the principle are in no way impaired by the circumstances that the Filipinos do not accuse us of injuries and usurpations like those practiced by George III on the American colonists. But the fact that we have not been tyrants and oppressors is not, in their estimation, a reason for setting aside the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence, namely, the consent of the governed. We do violate that principle if we insist on governing them against their will. They are freemen and want to govern themselves, and their political instinct is sound when they appeal to the Declaration of Independence.

#### SECRETARY HURLEY AND STABLE GOVERNMENT

Secretary Hurley's interpretation of the Declaration of Independence is not more novel and curious than his interpretation of the conception of stable government. In international law and usage a stable government is one that is capable of maintaining peace and order and fulfilling its obligations. That is the sense, of course, in which the term "stable government" was understood by President Wilson when he informed Congress that the Filipinos had fulfilled the condition precedent to our granting them independence. Another feature which has occasionally been stipulated as a mark of stable government is support by the people. But I venture to say that no publicist, no lexicographer, would ever recognize the term in the rich, multifarious, and comprehensive connotation assigned to it by Secretary Hurley.

There can, according to our Secretary of War, be no stable government without economic independence and a more perfect development of social institutions. I am not clear what that development means, diligently as I have sought the meaning in the Secretary's remarks. But I suspect it means "the unification of the language, the unification of the government, and the unification of the people of the islands," which Secretary Hurley declares is a part of the American policy.

As the Secretary observes, "there is nothing little, there is nothing constrained in that purpose." No, indeed; I feel more doubt when the Secretary goes on to say that it "is a noble, forward-looking policy toward the creation of a nation." Here I must differ with the Secretary. I utterly repudiate the idea that we Americans can create a Philippine nation. I consider the attempt utterly impractical and fantastic and the aim anything but noble. Furthermore, I emphatically dispute the Secretary's assertion that it was "one of the fundamental policies of the United States when we went in there."

Those Americans, patriotic but unversed in history, who desire to re-create the Philippines in their own similitude will always be able to assert that the oriental clay is still without shape and seamliness in the American potter's hand, and that for a perfect product, a vessel of honor and glory, the American wheel must be kept going for years, or perhaps for generations, or possibly even for centuries. Heaven save the Filipinos from such an impatient and meddlesome earthly providence. The Filipinos are to develop along their own racial lines, not along ours; and it is colossal conceit and impudence to disparage them because they are different from ourselves. Capacity for independent self-government does not necessarily mean capacity like ours to administer a commonwealth like ours, but merely capacity of some sort to



maintain peace and order, to uphold law, and to fulfill international obligations.

But even if we eliminate the impossible condition of the creation by Americans of a Philippine nation, we have still to deal with Secretary Hurley's other sine qua non of a stable government, namely, economic independence.

The most essential steps toward economic independence, the Secretary declares, are the establishment of stable trade relations and greater diversification of Philippine agriculture and industry. Among appropriate present measures for the accomplishment of those ends the Secretary specifies (1) legislation to prevent excessive shipments to the United States of Philippine sugar and other products, (2) legislation to give needed tariff protection to American cotton textiles and to certain American farm and dairy products, and (3) legislation to restrict the immigration of Filipino laborers into the United States.

I am greatly puzzled to understand how these measures can contribute to the economic independence of the Philippine Islands. To the man of ordinary intelligence they all appear to be measures calculated to exploit the Filipinos for the benefit of American manufacturers and laborers. I feel like Alice in Wonderland. The Secretary of War has transported us, with a wave of the hand, to a world of reasoning in which our accepted standards and criteria seem to be turned topsy-turvy. And Secretary Hurley goes on to increase the confusion by suggesting an enlargement of Filipino participation in local government and administration, but under the proviso that it shall involve "no surrender of any authority now possessed by the American Government."

All this confusion arises from Secretary Hurley's inclusion in the idea of stable government of elements and conditions which are wholly foreign to it.

I appeal from the authority of Secretary Hurley to the authority of Elihu Root—our greatest Secretary of War.

I happen to know something of the reasons for Mr. Root's appointment to that office and the circumstances surrounding it. President McKinley himself told me before the appointment was made, and before the public knew he contemplated it, that he wanted for the office of Secretary of War a great lawyer who would be competent to deal with the legal, constitutional, and international questions growing out of our relations with the former Spanish colonies of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. It did not take President McKinley long to decide that Elihu Root was the best man in the country for the high and difficult task to which he proposed to set him. And despite the opposition of Senator Platt, of New York, to the appointment—an opposition which President McKinley, with his habitual tact and diplomacy, was able to overcome—Elihu Root became Secretary of War.

Now, in the negotiations for Cuban independence, what did Secretary Root demand as condition precedent? Merely this: A government supported by the Cuban people, capable of preserving peace and order, and fulfilling its obligations.

Why should we demand more to-day of the Filipinos?

When have we ever demanded more of any people seeking the recognition of their independence by the American Government? It is all we demanded of the countries of South America when they declared their independence of Spain, and the Philippines to-day have a larger population than any of them except Brazil. It is all we demanded of the people of Central America, and of them only Mexico exceeds the Philippines in population. Now, these South and Central American countries would to-day fail to satisfy Secretary Hurley's standard of economic independence. Nay, the overwhelming majority of the countries of Europe would also fall short of it.

#### HURLEY'S DOCTRINE REJECTED

I must, therefore, reject the Hurley doctrine which demands of the Filipinos, as conditions of independence, not only stable government but also economic independence and more perfect social standards. I fall back on the Root doctrine, which is historically the American doctrine, that a people with a government capable of maintaining peace and order and fulfilling its obligations is entitled to independence, if it wants it, especially when, as is the case with the Philippines, the people are so unanimously and enthusiastically behind their government and so emphatic and insistent in their demand for independence.

Secretary Hurley is surprised—indeed, he seems almost aggrieved—that the Filipino leaders have not shown him the economic program which they "propose to put into effect in the event of independence." But why should they? When the Philippines are an independent and sovereign nation, the economic program to be put into effect is their business not ours. Furthermore, until they know the date of the withdrawal of American sovereignty and the terms and conditions of the grant of independence, how is it possible for them to forecast their economic future and to formulate a program covering their industries, their trade, and the financial and fiscal arrangements of their government? Cuba was not required to submit an economic program to Secretary Root before the withdrawal of American sovereignty. Secretary Hurley's demand for one is as unprecedented as it is unwarranted.

For the rest the Filipinos have always recognized that, once a definite time for independence is fixed, reasonable arrangements, involving at least a short interval, must be made for the adjustment of economic relationships so as to reduce to a minimum the injury to both American and Philippine interests. They understand, of course, that independence will bring about a termination of reciprocal free-trade relations with the United States. But they are prepared to face those economic hardships and if

need be, submit to increased tax burdens. Independence is the jewel of a nation's soul, and for the sake of it the Filipinos to-day, like the Americans 150 years ago, are ready to pay the price in self-denial, sacrifice, and suffering.

#### SECRETARY HURLEY ON THE MILITARY WEAKNESS OF THE FILIPINOS

Secretary Hurley declares that one of the most vital responsibilities of an independent nation is the protection of its territory and national rights from exterior aggression. He holds that the Philippine people are incapable of maintaining a professional force that could offer any effective resistance to an invading army, while the building and maintenance of a fleet is entirely out of the question. The Filipinos, therefore, he concludes, are not able to defend themselves "either in the proximate or distant future."

Now I admit that the Philippines will not be able to build up, in any future we can foresee, a system of military and naval defense which would make them impregnable against foreign aggression. But I do not stop with that admission; much less do I draw from it a conclusion fatal or even inimical to Philippine independence. When I survey the countries of the world—I mean the independent and sovereign countries constituting the family of nations—I find that more than three-fourths of them are characterized by the same military and naval disabilities which Secretary Hurley deems to be a fatal obstacle to Philippine independence. If these nations can live in peace without armies and navies to guarantee them absolute security, so can the Philippines.

I deeply regret that a Secretary of War of the United States, which has led the world in all great movements aiming at the substitution for war of pacific methods for the settlement of international disputes, and which is, at this moment, engaged in the task of securing the adoption of a plan for the general reduction of armaments in the hope of promoting world peace and relieving the shoulders of mankind of the vast and oppressive burden of taxation under which it now staggers—I say I profoundly regret that our Secretary of War should have been exposed to the humiliation of having his argument refuted by the Philippine delegation in Washington in language that might have been framed by the greatest and noblest of American statesmen—language that I now quote and appropriate:

"There are to-day in the world influences and instrumentalities other than military force, which are deemed sufficient for the preservation of national integrity, and the Filipino people have a right to rely on them."

#### INDEPENDENCE AND JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

The most plausible argument now used for postponing the fulfillment of our promise to grant independence to the Philippines is the aggressive imperialism of Japan. The press of all European powers possessing colonies in Asia is not slow to remind us that during a single generation Japan has destroyed the Empire of Korea and annexed its territory and people as a province and as subjects of Japan, and that she has waged victorious wars against China and Russia, wresting from the former the Island of Formosa and from the latter her railway and other concessions in Manchuria; and also that in the last 15 months she has by the exercise of force extended her power over Manchuria, which she now absolutely controls.

Manchuria is the largest and richest Province of China. I have traveled over it from east to west and from north to south, and have been greatly impressed, both with the vast distances and with the fertility of the soil and the wealth of its natural resources. That you may realize the magnitude of the territory let me say that the area is greater than the united areas of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, combined with the united areas of our three Pacific States, Washington, Oregon, and California. Or compared with European countries, Manchuria is two and a half times the size of Germany. The Province is inhabited by 30,000,000 Chinese and from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. In forcibly subjecting them to her control Japan has, it can not be denied, violated the sovereign independence of China, the integrity of Chinese territory, and the vital principle of nationality and the consent of the governed.

Now the critics of Japan argue that what she has already done in China she would hereafter do in the Philippines, if they were no longer protected by the United States. And, of course, the condition of American protection is the continuance of American sovereignty.

Now the Philippine independence delegation in Washington have faced the danger which I have just described. In a statement submitted at the hearings on the Hare bill they say:

"Recent happenings in China should not be cited to justify assumptions as to what will happen in an independent Philippines five years from now. The two countries are differently situated and the cross interests and conflicting purposes of other nations bearing on China happily do not obtain as regards the Philippines."

The view of the Philippine delegation is that Japan has no such interest in controlling the Philippines as she has in controlling Manchuria. I may add another consideration which is not without weight. While any great naval and military power could ultimately conquer an independent Philippine Archipelago, the conquest would take time and would involve much bloodshed; for the Filipinos would fight, and the country, like the country of the Boers, is favorable to the maintenance of guerilla warfare. Nor must it be forgotten that any great power menacing Philippine independence might conceivably find united



against that venture all the European powers possessing colonies in Asia, among which are the great naval powers of England and France.

I will add one item from my own experience. In 1899 it seemed to me that Japanese expansionists had their eyes turned southward. But in 1921 to 1925, when I had the honor of representing the United States as minister to China, I observed that the goal of Japanese expansion had shifted to the west. I may be quite wrong, but my belief is that inner Mongolia, China south of the Great Wall, and eastern Siberia present to Japanese militarists and expansionists far greater attractions than the Philippines.

But it is possible that these reflections are unjust to Japan. It may well be that she is not planning to continue a policy of domination and annexation of other peoples. The belief that Germany under William II was a menace to Europe united the world against her. That lesson no imperialistic power is likely to forget.

Thus the moral government of the world comes to the support of the position taken by Filipinos. In any event the risk is theirs, the consequences will be borne by them—and by them alone.

The danger in question might perhaps be averted, or at any rate greatly reduced, if the Filipinos would consent to neutralization of their country by international agreement. In favor of that policy it should be recalled that neutralization kept Belgium free from attack for nearly a hundred years.

But come what may the Filipinos will not give up the prospect of independence to secure protection by the United States against a hypothetical enemy.

#### UNITED STATES LEGISLATION GRANTING INDEPENDENCE

There are now pending in Congress two Philippine independence bills. The Hare bill has been passed by the House and Hawes-Cutting bill is now under discussion in the Senate. The Philippine independence delegation in Washington declared in the hearings already referred to that both bills "solve the Philippine problem in conformity with American policy and in accord with Filipino aspirations, and with proper safeguards for their political, social, and economic interests."

In view of that assurance I deem it unnecessary, although I have read both bills with the accompanying reports and hearings, to make any extended remarks in regard to them. But as Congress, if it acts at all, must choose between them, with or without amendments, or adopt a substitute, I venture to make one or two suggestions which I hope may be considered.

In the first place, I think the interval between the date of congressional legislation and the final consummation of independence too long in both bills. Once having made up our minds to grant independence to the Filipinos, the sooner it takes effect the better, for them and for us. I find no precedent for the delay proposed. The Filipinos are asking us for immediate independence. Save for the shortest possible interval necessary for the adjustment of trade relationships, I think we should grant them immediate independence.

Secondly, I see no need of more than one vote in the Philippines on the question of independence. When the Philippine constitutional convention has finished the drafting of a constitution for the republic of the Philippine Islands, the Philippine people, in voting upon its adoption, could at the same time, if anything more is needed, also vote affirmatively or negatively on the question: Should the Philippine Islands be independent? I do not myself think this additional question necessary, as the adoption of the constitution would itself indicate that the voters favored independence. For the rest, anybody who knows anything about the Philippines is fully aware that the Filipinos are overwhelmingly, if not indeed unanimously, in favor of independence.

Thirdly, I venture to express the hope that in our last official dealings with our Philippine wards we shall treat them not only with consideration but with generosity. In all cases of doubt let the decision go in favor of the weaker and poorer people. Magnanimity is often a better policy than sharp bargaining! A great republic and narrow minds and small hearts go ill together. I want the future sovereign and independent Philippine nation to think well of America and to cherish for us genuine esteem and appreciation. I covet their good opinion for my country. I hope they will report us well in Asia.

Yesterday the Philippines were a dependency of America. Tomorrow they will be a sister republic. May the two nations and peoples be united eternally in the bonds of a close and intimate friendship!

#### FOREIGN DEBTS

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, in accordance with the immemorial custom of this body, I wish to give notice that to-morrow at 12 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as it may be possible to obtain the floor, I desire to offer a few feeble remarks concerning foreign debts due to the United States.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS—THE CALENDAR

Mr. McNARY obtained the floor.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. McNARY. I yield.

Mr. BINGHAM. At the conclusion of the session before the Christmas holidays I endeavored to have considered a bill now on the calendar, Order of Business 1104, a bill (H. R. 13607) to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress. Senators will appreciate the fact that there is need for haste in this matter, as winter is advancing. The cotton formerly given the Red Cross has all been expended for the purposes for which it was intended.

The bill provides for 350,000 additional bales, which, if it is going to be made into clothing and bedding for use this winter, must be made use of promptly. The matter ought to be taken care of immediately. I was about to ask unanimous consent that this matter might be taken up and disposed of at this time.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I could not yield for that purpose. I favor the legislation referred to by the Senator from Connecticut. I am going to ask unanimous consent to consider all unobjected bills on the calendar, including the one to which the Senator refers. I think that would be in order because the Senator's bill is the last one on the calendar.

Regretting that I can not yield for the purpose indicated, I propose the following unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The unanimous-consent agreement will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Oregon asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of unobjected bills on the calendar subject to the 5-minute limitation on debate provided in Rule VIII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

The bill (S. 268) to amend subdivision (c) of section 4 of the immigration act of 1924, as amended, was announced as first in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On objection, the bill will be passed over.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, as we are going to proceed with the calendar, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Copeland	Hull	Robinson, Ind.
Austin	Costigan	Johnson	Schall
Bailey	Couzens	Kean	Schuyler
Bankhead	Cutting	Kendrick	Sheppard
Barbour	Dale	King	Shipstead
Barkley	Davis	La Follette	Shortridge
Bingham	Dickinson	Logan	Smoot
Black	Dill	Long	Steiwer
Blaine	Fess	McGill	Swanson
Borah	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Frazier	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	George	Metcalf	Townsend
Bulkeley	Glass	Moses	Trammell
Bulow	Glenn	Norbeck	Tydings
Byrnes	Gore	Norris	Vandenberg
Capper	Grammer	Oddie	Watson
Caraway	Hale	Patterson	Wheeler
Carey	Harrison	Pittman	White
Cohen	Hastings	Reed	
Connally	Hayden	Reynolds	
Coolidge	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Eighty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The clerk will report the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 2642) to establish a commission to be known as a commission on a national museum of engineering and industry was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1856) to provide for the relief of farmers in any State by the making of loans to drainage districts, levee districts, levee and drainage districts, irrigation, and/or



similar districts other than Federal reclamation projects, or to counties, boards of supervisors, and/or other political subdivisions and legal entities, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The resolution (S. Res. 166) to print the pamphlets entitled "Draft of Mooney-Billings Report" and "Appendix Containing Official Documents" was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3696) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3377) to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama, to authorize the letting of the Muscle Shoals properties under certain conditions, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 572) to provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the general health of the rural population of the United States and the welfare and hygiene of mothers and children was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1058) repealing various provisions of the act of June 15, 1917, entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes" (40 Stat. L. 217), was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 97) to protect trade-mark owners, distributors, and the public against injurious and uneconomic practices in the distribution of articles of standard quality under a distinguishing trade-mark, brand, or name was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish equipment, goods, and supplies to governors and acting governors for use in aid of distressed citizens was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Let the joint resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1039) establishing additional land offices in the States of Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, and Nevada was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1251) relating to the making of loans to veterans upon their adjusted-service certificates was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 34) to provide for review of the action of consular officers in refusing immigration visas was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 939) to limit the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### NORTH PLATTE IRRIGATION PROJECT—CASPER-ALCOVA DIVISION

The bill (S. 2842) to authorize construction of the Casper-Alcova division, North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KENDRICK. Mr. President, with due deference to the wishes of the Senator from Colorado, I ask that the bill go over for the day. I desire at this time to give notice that to-morrow morning, as soon as I can obtain the floor, or as soon as it is in order, I shall move to take up the bill for consideration.

I would like to be indulged for a moment to say that the bill is of vital importance to my State. It has been on the calendar several times during the last few years, and at one time passed the Senate and was sent to the House, where it did not receive final action. The bill is one of purely local importance to Wyoming, but the needs are so urgent and the equities are so great that I hope I may have the opportunity of speaking to as many Senators as possible in behalf of the legislation. We believe it can be passed during the day to-morrow. With that idea in mind, I am going to move at that time to take it up for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection the bill goes over.

#### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 4080) to regulate the manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3223) relative to the qualifications of practitioners of law in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4412) to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of Federal reserve banks and of national banking associations, to regulate interbank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operations, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over, having been made a special order for Thursday next.

The resolution (S. Res. 60) to hear and determine the contest of George M. Pritchard against Josiah W. Bailey for a seat in the Senate from the State of North Carolina was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 26) changing the name of the Committee on Pensions to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and defining its jurisdiction, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2687) to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.



The bill (S. 99) to amend section 8 of the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1913, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 4291) to amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The resolution (S. Res. 186) favoring an expression on Mother's Day of our love and reverence for motherhood was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 436) to amend the national prohibition act, as amended and supplemented, in respect to the definition of intoxicating liquor, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 2473) to provide for increasing the permissible alcoholic content of beer, ale, or porter to 3.2 per cent by weight, and to provide means by which all such beer, ale, or porter shall be made of products of American farms, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 368) for the relief of Joliet National Bank and H. William, John J., Edward F., and Ellen C. Sharpe was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 4567) to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States on account of property damage, personal injury, or death was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 3053) to promote safety on the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia, to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 7) to provide for the deportation of certain alien seamen, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 3243) to amend section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States over suits relating to orders of State administrative boards, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 4565) to amend the railway labor act was announced as next in order.

Mr. HASTINGS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 4726) to supplement the migratory bird conservation act by providing funds for the acquisition of areas for use as migratory-bird sanctuaries, refuges, and breeding grounds, for developing and administering such areas, for the protection of certain migratory birds, for the enforcement of the migratory bird treaty act and regulations thereunder, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2613) for the relief of Lynn Brothers' Benevolent Hospital was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 3188) for the relief of Dr. A. M. Newton, of Pocatello, Idaho, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (H. R. 10238) creating a reimbursable fund to be used for special medical and surgical work among the Indians of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### BILL INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The bill (H. R. 11499) for restoring and maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar was announced as next in order.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, I move that the bill, the title of which has just been stated, be indefinitely postponed, since its text was added as an amendment to the home loan bank bill for a period of three years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be indefinitely postponed.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3346) to provide for the escheat to the United States of certain deposits in national banks was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 2370) for the conservation of lobsters, to regulate interstate transportation of lobsters, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 1301) to renew and extend certain letters patent was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (H. R. 278) to compensate the Post Office Department for the extra work caused by the payment of money orders at offices other than those on which the orders are drawn was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (S. 4755) to provide for grants and loans to the several States to aid in relieving unemployment, to facilitate the construction of self-liquidating projects, to provide for the construction of certain authorized Federal public-works projects, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (H. R. 11336) providing for an additional justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. The bill (H. R. 12044) to provide for the exclusion and expulsion of alien communists was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### BONDS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (S. 4082) to regulate the business of executing bonds for compensation in criminal cases and to improve the administration of justice in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the bill was considered on a previous date and all amendments reported by the committee were agreed to. Is there objection to consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:



*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the words "bonding business" as used in this act mean the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the word "bondsmen" means any person or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in such business.

SEC. 2. That the business of becoming surety for compensation upon bonds in criminal cases in the District of Columbia is impressed with a public interest.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person engaged, either as principal or as the clerk, agent, or representative of a corporation, or another person in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in the District of Columbia, either directly or indirectly, to give, donate, lend, contribute, or to promise to give, donate, loan, or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ said bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia; and it shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, police officer, deputy United States marshal, jailer, probation officer, clerk, bailiff, or other attaché of a criminal court, or public official of any character, to accept or receive from any such person engaged in the bonding business any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever for procuring or assisting in procuring any person to employ any bondsman to execute as surety any bond for compensation in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any attorney at law, either directly or indirectly, to give, loan, donate, contribute, or to promise to give, loan, donate, or contribute any money, property, entertainment, or other thing of value whatsoever to, or to split or divide any fee or commission with, any bondsman, the agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman, police officer, deputy United States marshal, probation officer, assistant probation officer, bailiff, clerk, or other attaché of any criminal court for causing or procuring or assisting in causing or procuring any person to employ such attorney to represent him in any criminal case in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful to charge for executing any bond in a criminal case in the District of Columbia, and it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged in the bonding business, either as principal, or clerk, agent, or representative of another either directly or indirectly, to charge, accept, or receive any sum of money, or other thing of value, other than the regular fee for bonding from any person for whom he has executed bond for any other service whatever performed in connection with any indictment, information, or charge upon which said person is bailed or held in the District of Columbia. It also shall be unlawful for any person or corporation engaged either as principal or as agent, clerk, or representative of another in the bonding business to settle or attempt to settle or to procure or attempt to procure the dismissal of any indictment, information, or charge against any person in custody or held upon bond in the District of Columbia with any court or with the prosecuting attorney in any court in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. A typewritten or printed list alphabetically arranged of all persons engaged under the authority of any of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the District of Columbia in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, and every other place in the District of Columbia in which persons in custody of the law are detained, and one or more copies thereof kept on hand; and when any person who is detained in custody in any such place of detention shall request any person in charge thereof to furnish him the name of a bondsman or to put him in communication with a bondsman said list shall be furnished to the person so requesting, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of said place of detention within a reasonable time to put the person so detained in communication with the bondsman so selected, and the person in charge of said place of detention shall contemporaneously with said transaction make in the blotter or book of record kept in any such place of detention a record showing the name of the person requesting the bondsman, the offense with which the said person is charged, the time at which the request was made, the bondsman requested, and the person by whom the said bondsman was called, and preserve the same as a permanent record in the book or blotter in which entered.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any bondsman, agent, clerk, or representative of any bondsman to enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia for the purpose of obtaining employment as a bondsman, without having been previously called by a person so detained, or by some relative or other authorized person acting for or on behalf of the person so detained, and whenever any person engaged in the bonding business as principal, or as clerk, agent, or representative of another, shall enter a police precinct, jail, prisoner's dock, house of detention, or other place where persons in the custody of the law are detained in the District of Columbia, he shall forthwith give to the person in charge thereof his mission there, the name of the person calling him, and requesting

him to come to such place, and the same shall be recorded by the person in charge of the said place of detention and preserved as a public record, and the failure to give such information, or the failure of the person in charge of said place of detention to make and preserve such a record, shall constitute a violation of this act.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, each, to provide, under reasonable rules and regulations, the qualifications of persons and corporations applying for authority to engage in the bonding business in criminal cases in the District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions upon which such business shall be carried on, and no person or corporation shall, either as principal, or as agent, clerk, or representative of another, engage in the bonding business in any such court until he shall by order of the court be authorized to do so. Such courts, in making such rules and regulations, and in granting authority to persons to engage in the bonding business, shall take into consideration both the financial responsibility and the moral qualities of the person so applying, and no person shall be permitted to engage, either as principal or agent, in the business of becoming surety upon bonds for compensation in criminal cases, who has ever been convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude, or who is not known to be a person of good moral character. It shall be the duty of each of said courts to require every person qualifying to engage in the bonding business as principal to file with said court a list showing the name, age, and residence of each person employed by said bondsman as agent, clerk, or representative in the bonding business, and require an affidavit from each of said persons stating that said person will abide by the terms and provisions of this act. Each of said courts shall require the authority of each of said persons to be renewed from time to time at such periods as the court may by rule provide, and before said authority shall be renewed the court shall require from each of said persons an affidavit that since his previous qualification to engage in the bonding business he has abided by the provisions of this act, and any person swearing falsely in any of said affidavits shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any police officer or other public official, in advance of any raid by police or other peace officers or public officials or the execution of any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to give or furnish, either directly or indirectly, any information concerning such proposed raid or arrest to any person engaged in any manner in the bonding business or to any attorney at law: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be unlawful for any police or other peace officer, in conducting any raid or in executing any search warrant or warrant of arrest, to communicate to any attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business any fact necessary to enable such officer to obtain from such attorney at law or person engaged in the bonding business information necessary to enable such officer to carry out said raid or execute such process.

SEC. 10. The judges of the police court of the District of Columbia shall have the authority to appoint some official of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia to act as a clerk of the police court with authority to take bail or collateral from persons charged with offenses triable in the police court in criminal cases in the District of Columbia at all times when the police court is not open and its clerks accessible. The official so appointed shall have the same authority at said times with reference to taking bonds or collateral as the clerk of the police court now has; shall receive no compensation for said services other than his regular salary; shall be subject to the orders and rules of the police court in the discharge of his said duties; and may be removed as such clerk at any time by the judges of the police court. The Supreme Court and the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia each shall have power by order to authorize the official, appointed by the police court, to take bond of persons arrested upon writs and processes from those courts in criminal cases between 4 o'clock p. m. and 9 o'clock a. m. and upon Sundays and holidays, and each of such courts shall have power at any time by order to revoke such authority granted by it.

SEC. 11. Any person violating any provision of this act other than in the commission of perjury shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment of not less than 10 nor more than 60 days in jail, or both, where no other penalty is provided by this act; and if the person so convicted be a police officer or other public official, he shall upon recommendation of the trial judge also be forthwith dismissed from office; if a bondsman, or the agent, clerk, or representative of a bondsman, he shall be disqualified from thereafter engaging in any manner in the bonding business for such a period of time as the trial judge shall order; and, if an attorney at law, shall be subject to suspension or disbarment as attorney at law.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the police court, juvenile court, and of the criminal divisions of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to see that this act is enforced, and upon the impaneling of each grand jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the judge impaneling said jury to give it in charge to the jury to investigate the manner in which this act is enforced and all violations thereof.

#### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 175) to provide for the early completion of river and harbor projects now or hereafter authorized and adopted by Congress, including the connecting channels of



the Great Lakes, and to authorize the issuance of bonds therefor, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3606) to authorize the purchase by the Government of American-produced silver, to provide for the issuance of silver certificates in payment therefor, to provide for the coinage of such silver, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 8681) to develop American air transport service overseas, to encourage the construction in the United States by American capital of American airships for use in foreign commerce, and to make certain provisions of the maritime law applicable to foreign commerce by airships, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4920) to authorize the closing of a portion of Virginia Avenue SE., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 9636) to authorize the Postmaster General to permit railroad and electric-car companies to provide mail transportation by motor vehicle in lieu of service by train was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4781) authorizing an emergency appropriation for the relief of needy and distressed residents of the District of Columbia and for the temporary care of transient and homeless persons in said District was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 4046) to fix more equitably the responsibility of postmasters was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Report No. 2290 was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 3770) to prevent the obstruction of and burdens upon interstate trade and commerce in copyrighted motion-picture films, and to prevent restraint upon free competition in the production, distribution, and exhibition of copyrighted motion-picture films (a) by prohibiting the compulsory blockbooking of copyrighted motion-picture films; (b) by making unlawful, unreasonable, and discriminatory protection in favor of certain theaters over others; (c) to compel the furnishing of accurate synopses of all pictures offered to theater operators before the same have been released and reviewed; and (d) to amend section 2 of the Clayton Act to make it apply to license agreements and leases as well as sales in interstate commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The motion of Mr. BARBOUR to discharge Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 114) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to intoxicating liquors was announced as next in order.

Mr. BRATTON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 260) directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to report to the Senate regarding loans made or proposed to be made by it was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

#### SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 263) submitted by Mr. KING on the 30th day of June, 1932, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, line 13, to strike out the words "to employ such clerical and other assistants," and on page 2, line 20, after the word "words," to strike out "the expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$—, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman," so as to make the resolution read:

Whereas it is claimed that price levels in dairy commodities within the District of Columbia indicate that competition in trade in such commodities has become stifled therein, and that the cost to the consumer of such commodities exceeds the cost to the producer by more than a fair margin of profit to the producer: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate conditions with respect to the sale and distribution of milk, cream, ice cream, or other dairy products within the District of Columbia with a view to determining particularly whether any individual, partnership, or corporation, whether residing in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, is operating within such District under any contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or is a party to any conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any such dairy products, or in any way monopolizing such trade within such District. The committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary remedial legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-second Congress until the final report is submitted, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, speaking from memory, I recall that on a previous occasion, when the calendar was under consideration, some Senator objected to the consideration of the resolution. That objector is not present. It would hardly be fair to have the resolution go through in his absence at this time; and for that reason, and inasmuch as we will again have the calendar under consideration at an early date, I shall object at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the resolution will go over.

#### BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7894) to promote safety on the streets and highways of the District of Columbia by providing for the financial responsibility of owners and operators of motor vehicles for damages caused by motor vehicles on the public highways in the District of Columbia, to prescribe penalties for the violation of the provision of this act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 194) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to render findings of facts in the claim of the Mack Copper Co. was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the author of that resolution is not here, and in his absence, and without prejudice, I will ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the joint resolution will be passed over.

#### LABELING OF MACARONI PRODUCTS

The bill (S. 4178) to amend section 8 of the act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30,



1906, as amended, relating to misbranded foods, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Will the Senator withhold his objection for a few moments in order that I may make a brief statement?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, this bill has the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture. All it does is to put into effect as to macaroni products what was done for the canned-food industry by the act of July 8, 1930, so that the manufacturer shall be required to label his products and show the raw material out of which they are made, under regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

There is a great deal of deception practiced in the sale of macaroni products. People who use macaroni find that when they buy the unlabeled macaroni product, as it is now always unlabeled, sometimes they get a very palatable article of food and at other times they get a very unpalatable article of food. This condition of adulteration and deception in the manufacture of macaroni products has practically ruined a great market for farm products and macaroni wheat, and this character of food is to a large extent gradually disappearing from the market.

Mr. KING. May I ask the Senator whether the bill has the unanimous support of the committee?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It has.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice that the bill in its title covers "foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein and for other purposes," and reference is made to the act of June 30, 1906.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That is the title of the pending bill which proposes to amend the pure food act of 1906; that is all.

Mr. SMOOT. It covers, then, only macaroni?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. It covers merely macaroni.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask a further question. I notice that under this bill authority seems to be conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture to determine the quantity or quality of the product which is used in the manufacture of macaroni. I have no objection to giving authority to the department to require that the product shall be labeled, but it seems to me to confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture unrestrained authority to determine the percentage of wheat, if the article is made of wheat, or barley or anything else that must go into a palatable and wholesome commodity is to confer upon him an authority that he ought not to be granted.

I have no objection if the bill merely requires the branding of the commodity in order that there may be no deception, but I am unwilling if the bill goes farther and confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury the right to say that there must be a certain percentage of flour or a certain percentage of water or what not in the manufacture of the commodity.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Oh, no; all the bill does is to give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to require manufacturers to state on their labels what is in the macaroni, so that the purchaser will know what he is buying.

Mr. KING. If the Senator will pardon me further—

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. KING. What do these words mean—

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. In what line?

Mr. KING. In line 3, page 2:

Sixth. If it is a macaroni product and falls below the standard of quality and/or condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for such macaroni product and its package or label does not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, indicating that such macaroni product falls below such standard.

Then obviously the product will be denied access to the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. This bill would seem to confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to determine the percentage of any ingredient that may enter into the manufactured product. I am unwilling to give that authority to him. I am perfectly willing, as

I have stated—and I think that is entirely proper—to give him the authority to require that the label shall state the percentage of the ingredients or the kind of ingredients, but to provide that he shall have the authority to say that there shall be so much flour, so much salt, so much baking powder, so much of any other wholesome commodity seems to me to be conferring upon him an arbitrary authority without fixing a standard for the determination of the discretion which is entrusted to him.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I did not know that this bill would lead to debate, and so long as we are working under a unanimous-consent agreement to consider only unobjected bills, I will not at this time press its passage. I am perfectly willing to discuss it with the Senator. I know that he is mistaken, but I will take some other time to talk it over with him and explain it to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HERMAN H. BRADFORD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4039) for the relief of Herman H. Bradford, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, line 8, after the word "of" to strike out "\$451.55" and insert "\$337," and on page 2, line 1, after the numerals "1919," to strike out the comma and the words "and for loss of clothing and money taken from him at Fort Du Pont, Del., and not returned, about March 23, 1928," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Herman H. Bradford, late No. 1747092, private, Company G, Three hundred and twelfth Infantry, United States Army, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$337, said sum to be in full and final settlement for his services in said Army from March 31, 1918, to February 7, 1919: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per cent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 per cent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### HEARINGS ON FOREIGN-DEBT MORATORIUM

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 40) to provide for the printing of additional copies of the hearings held before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on House Joint Resolution 123, relating to the moratorium on foreign debts, was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the printing act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, empowered to have printed 1,000 additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the Seventy-second Congress, first session, on House Joint Resolution 123, relating to moratorium on foreign debts.

#### AMENDMENT OF RADIO ACT

The bill (H. R. 7716) to amend the radio act of 1927, approved February 23, 1927, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 47, ch. 4), and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I ask that the bill, the title of which has just been stated, may be recommitted to that committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon request of the chairman of the committee, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### WITHHOLDING OF ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS PAY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4810) to authorize the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the



Navy to withhold the pay of officers, warrant officers, and nurses of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to cover indebtedness to the United States under certain conditions, which had been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, with amendments, on page 2, line 11, after the word "than," to strike out "two-thirds" and insert "one-half"; on the same page, line 23, after the word "within," to strike out "60 days" and insert "six months"; and on page 3, line 9, after the word "of," to strike out "60 days" and insert "six months," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter the pay of officers and warrant officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and of members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, may be withheld under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for their respective departments, and subject to the conditions hereinafter imposed, on account of any indebtedness to the United States or to any of its military or naval agencies or instrumentalities, growing out of, or resulting in, a disallowance by the Comptroller General of the United States in the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: *Provided*, That no pay shall be withheld under this act unless specially so ordered by, and in the discretion of, the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, except for indebtedness acknowledged in writing by the debtor or shown by the final judgment of a civil court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided further*, That no part of the authorized allowances and no more than one-half of the pay of any person for any month shall be withheld under this act: *Provided further*, That any person whose pay shall have been ordered withheld under this act, otherwise than for indebtedness acknowledged in writing or shown by the final judgment of a civil court of competent jurisdiction, may, within 10 days after his receipt of an official copy of the order directing such withholding of pay, submit through official channels to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be, written request for a judicial determination, whereupon the head of department concerned shall report the facts to the Attorney General, who shall, within six months thereafter, cause suit to be commenced against such person and his sureties, if any, for the recovery of such indebtedness; and all other proceedings against such person for the collection of the same indebtedness shall be and remain in abeyance from the submission of said request until the final judgment of the court; and if such final judgment be in favor of the defendant or defendants he or they shall be entitled to recover his or their costs, including such attorney's fees as the court shall deem reasonable: *Provided further*, That in the event of failure of the Attorney General to institute suit within such period of six months, the disallowance by the Comptroller General shall be removed by him and the pay so withheld from the officer, warrant officer, or nurse shall be released or repaid.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, at the request of the Attorney General, I send to the desk two amendments which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Pennsylvania offers the following amendment: On page 2, line 23, after the word "shall," insert the words "if he believes the facts and the law justify it."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. And on page 3, after line 9, insert "or, in the event of his decision that the suit is not warranted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED COTTON

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13607) to authorize the distribution of Government-owned cotton to the American National Red Cross and other organizations for relief of distress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This bill was considered by the Senate on December 23 and amended.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I suppose, under the unanimous-consent agreement I would be permitted to interpose an objection to the consideration of this bill. I shall not do so, however, although I feel that the bill ought to go to the committee and receive consideration by the committee. I have an amendment which I desire to offer, however; and, as stated, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. The amendment offered by the Senator from Utah will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Utah offers the following amendment:

On page 2, beginning with line 14, strike out all through line 11, page 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for credit to the revolving fund established by the agricultural marketing act an amount equal to the current market value of all cotton delivered to relief agencies under this act. All amounts necessary (1) for the payment of the principal and interest of loans held by commercial banks or Federal intermediate-credit banks against such cotton, and (2) to retire all storage, carrying, and handling charges against such cotton (including compression charges), prior to its delivery to such relief agencies, shall be advanced by the Federal Farm Board to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation out of such revolving fund."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, of course that changes the whole situation with regard to the bill; and I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, if I had thought the amendment would not have been accepted, I should have insisted upon the bill going to the committee.

I have here the report of the Federal Farm Board which was required by Public Resolution No. 43 of this Congress. It reads, in part, as follows:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution No. 43 of the Seventy-second Congress, the Federal Farm Board makes this report as of November 30, 1932. There has been disbursed from the \$40,000,000 fund appropriated by the resolution a total of \$4,385,500.60, "for the purposes specified in subdivisions (a) and (c) of section 3" of Public Resolution No. 33. This money has been disbursed under the provisions of the resolution, as follows—

The report further shows that there has been disbursed out of this \$40,000,000 only \$4,385,500.60, apportioned as follows:

Wheat, \$2,718,178.90.

Cotton, \$1,667,321.70.

It appears, therefore, that of the \$40,000,000 appropriated only a few months ago only \$4,385,500.60 has been expended for the purchase of cotton and wheat.

The report continues:

No disbursements have as yet been made under section 3 (c) pending receipt of statements from the respective stabilization corporations covering these charges.

The Cotton Stabilization Corporation has arranged to prepare its first schedule of carrying and handling charges upon completion of the actual delivery of 50,000 bales to the American National Red Cross. As shown hereafter, the American National Red Cross has submitted for the approval of the President applications for cotton totaling 300,000 bales, but has requested the actual delivery—

And I hope Senators will pay attention to this—

has requested the actual delivery of only 33,522 bales.

That is, out of the 300,000 bales heretofore authorized only a small amount, as above indicated, has been taken from the \$40,000,000 appropriated for the purchase of cotton and wheat.

The report shows, as indicated, that only 33,522 bales have been requisitioned by the Red Cross out of the 300,000 bales heretofore authorized, and only—and I am repeating—\$4,000,000 plus have been drawn from the \$40,000,000 heretofore appropriated and made available for the purposes of paying for wheat and for cotton to be used by the Red Cross for charitable purposes.

As stated above, advances in the amount of \$1,667,321.70 have been made to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation to repay loans held by commercial or intermediate credit banks as of July 5, 1932, against cotton, and 100,000 bales of cotton have been released and made available for immediate delivery to the American National Red Cross.

The American National Red Cross has taken delivery of 33,522 bales, leaving a balance of 66,478 bales released from loans and held subject to specific request from that organization.

It has been urged that the situation is such that this bill must be passed immediately. Why such great haste, if the Red Cross has not used all the wheat and cotton for which appropriations were made? Why has not this organization made requisition for the balance of the 100,000 bales already released, and also for the entire 300,000 bales for which provision heretofore has been made by Congress?



I have just been asked by a Senator, sotto voce, the date of this report. It is dated December 8, 1932. I shall not take the trouble to read the residue of the report. It explains the amounts that have been paid, and the dates of payment.

I have objected to the bill before us until it was considered by the appropriate committee and the facts ascertained. That would enable us to determine what course should be adopted. It has seemed to me that with a large part of the \$40,000,000 unexpended there should be no additional appropriation until the necessity for the same appears.

The amendment just offered by me merely means that instead of the Treasury of the United States being mulcted—if that is not too harsh a term—for the entire amount required to discharge all liens and charges against the cotton, the Federal Farm Board shall pay the same, and then be credited for the market value of the cotton. In other words, the revolving fund of the Farm Board will be credited with the market value of the cotton, but it must pay all charges that may be made against, and all liens upon the cotton at the time of its delivery to the Red Cross. The Senator certainly ought to concede that.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, the statement just made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] is so different from the statement made to me by those who have studied the bill in the House that I am entirely willing to accept his amendment and let the matter go to conference, in order that we may discover whether the information I have received, that the cotton is all used up, is correct, or whether that which the Senator has received, that it has not been used up, is correct. Therefore, I am willing to accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah is agreed to.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas offers an amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. The Senator from Kansas offers the following amendment:

After the word "person," in line 13, page 2, insert the following proviso: "Provided, That in order that employment may be afforded to the largest possible number of workers, all contracts for the making of garments shall specify that not more than five days of eight hours each shall constitute a work week."

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I should like to make a short statement as to the reasons for this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. CAPPER. These garments are being made in two different methods.

The members of the several chapters of the National Red Cross have volunteered to and are now making up the cloth thus secured without cost to the National Red Cross, which is very commendable, and is appreciated by all good citizens.

A number of contracts have been and are being awarded to manufacturers; and it is with the thought that this work should be spread among the largest possible number in these factories that this amendment is offered, as stated in the proposed amendment.

So many thousands of workers are now doing their full share in the "sharing the work" plan that it appears only fair and reasonable that this principle should receive the approval of Congress by applying the shorter work week on contracts for this clothing, especially in view of the fact that our National Government is furnishing the material for making this clothing.

No thought of criticism is offered of the manner in which the National Red Cross is conducting this great and needed work; but, on the contrary, that organization is deserving of commendation for the manner in which it is handling this great task.

It is believed by the proponents of this amendment that it is only fair to thousands of unemployed that they be given

an opportunity for employment through the medium of a shorter work week.

Application of the shorter-work-week plan to contracts in this instance seems to be in harmony with the policy of the Congress when the provision applying the shorter-work-week principle was incorporated in the road bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. CAPPER. I yield.

Mr. KING. In view of the Senator's statement as to the Red Cross, may I say that my attention has been called to the fact that in a number of instances some of the social workers who are connected with the Red Cross, or employees of the Red Cross, have objected to individuals doing work. They wanted to hire individuals.

For instance, I was told that in Oklahoma, where some of the Indians—some of whom are American citizens—had distributed to them some cotton, or cotton cloth, objection was made to the persons to whom the distribution was made doing any work upon the garments or upon the goods in order to make them suitable for wear. I was wondering if the Senator's attention had been called to the fact that some of the persons in the Red Cross seemed to be more concerned in preventing people from doing work than in permitting them to do work when they wanted to do it, and do it in a voluntary way.

Mr. CAPPER. That is the first time I have had such information. I am not familiar with the condition to which the Senator refers.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to, as I believe it would just confuse the present activities of the American Red Cross. I think the way they have been handling the cotton in the past has been highly desirable. It has been shown in many cases that it gives employment to the people who need it the most, who are given the cotton in order that they may make it into garments themselves. There has been some objection to that on the part of some social workers, but, on the whole, the method the American Red Cross is using in the distribution of the cotton seems to be an excellent one, and I would not like to see the bill carry an official approval of a policy which, after all, must be determined by the Red Cross, instead of it being dictated to, as this amendment suggests. I hope the Senator will not press the amendment.

Mr. CAPPER. Would not the Senator be willing that the amendment go to conference with the other amendments?

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### POSITIONS NOT UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offered a resolution on the 13th of December and it was laid on the table. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 303), as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Civil Service Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with a full and complete list of all offices, positions, places, and employments, listing the same by departments, bureaus, boards, commissions, and independent establishments, including the government of the District of Columbia, unofficial observers, special attorneys or special agents, and Federal employments of all kinds, with the amount of salaries of each attached, under the Government of the United States and not under civil-service rules and regulations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to make just a brief statement about the proposed resolution. In 1921 a similar resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, as I recall, having looked the matter up a short time ago, and the information was furnished by the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission probably is doing some of the work already which would result from the adoption of this resolution, at the request of the Senate, expecting the



resolution to be passed. I hope there will be no objection to it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator state for what purpose the information is needed?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. There is to be just a slight change in administration on the 4th of next March, and we would like to have the information asked for by this resolution.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me to answer the question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will be glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. LONG. We want whatever jobs are coming to us. That is one reason why I think the resolution should be passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Whatever may have been left. At any rate, I hope there will be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, does the Senator mean that this should be an official notice to all deserving Democrats of what they may have a right to ask?

Mr. McKELLAR. It may not be an official notice, but it will be information open to all, to Democrats as well as to Republicans. I recall very distinctly that in 1921 a similar resolution was offered, and it was agreed to without objection.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I understand the Civil Service Commission has the whole list prepared, so there can not be any expense attached to the resolution, and it does not seem to me there ought to be any objection to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should not think there would be. There was not before, and I am sure there can not be now, if we can just get a vote on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I hope there will not be any misapprehension about the purpose of the resolution, and that my colleagues are not deluded. I trust this resolution, which has been agreed to, will result in some of our deserving Democrats being given a job or two. I hope that item is in the minds of Senators. I do not want that to be lost sight of, because there is great eagerness on the part of deserving Democrats all over the country.

#### PRINTING NAMES OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, earlier in the session the Senate by vote refused to refer to the various standing committees having jurisdiction nominations sent to the Senate by the President, and I am advised that there is no permanent record of the names of those who have been sent to the Senate by the Executive for consideration. I think it is well that we should have such a record. Heretofore the matter was called to my attention by the able senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], and at this time I submit a unanimous-consent proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the proposed unanimous-consent agreement.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, by unanimous consent, as in executive session, That the nominations hereafter transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate during the present session of the Congress be printed in the Record of the day on which they are received; and that the nominations heretofore received during the present session, with the exception of those confirmed, be printed in to-day's Record, showing the dates upon which they were received.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I thought that agreement had been entered into.

Mr. McNARY. After we came to a conclusion I was detained at my home for a week before the holidays, and this is the first opportunity I have had to present the matter in the exact form in which it is proposed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have no objection to the agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(The list of presidential nominations appears at the end of the proceedings of the Senate to-day.)

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BANKHEAD obtained the floor.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Copeland	Hull	Robinson, Ind.
Austin	Costigan	Johnson	Schall
Bailey	Couzens	Kean	Schuyler
Bankhead	Cutting	Kendrick	Sheppard
Barbour	Dale	King	Shipstead
Barkley	Davis	La Follette	Shortridge
Bingham	Dickinson	Logan	Smoot
Black	Dill	Long	Steiwer
Blaine	Fess	McGill	Swanson
Borah	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Idaho
Bratton	Frazier	McNary	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	George	Metcalf	Townsend
Bulkley	Glass	Moses	Trammell
Bulow	Glenn	Norbeck	Tydings
Byrnes	Gore	Norris	Vandenberg
Capper	Grammer	Oddie	Watson
Caraway	Hale	Patterson	Wheeler
Carey	Harrison	Pittman	White
Cohen	Hastings	Reed	
Connally	Hayden	Reynolds	
Coolidge	Howell	Robinson, Ark.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

#### THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I gave notice that I would talk to-day on the wheat situation. I regret that there are present so few representatives of the wheat States.

During the last session I introduced a bill which provided a method for controlling the supply of cotton. At that time there had developed in the South a very strong sentiment for compulsory reduction in the size of the cotton crop. Several States had adopted what was known as the Long plan, which prohibited any production at all for last year. A number of other States enacted laws limiting the acreage that might be planted to cotton. In a few of the States the governors declined to call a special session of the legislature, and as the plan was dependent upon uniform action throughout the cotton-growing States, or at least those having a large proportion of production, it became inoperative.

With that sentiment so widespread in the South in favor of compulsory reduction in the production of cotton, I had hoped that some action by Congress might be secured which would control the situation. I found, however, that it was more difficult to get action or consideration here than I had anticipated. When I came back to the Senate at this session, I decided to include wheat in the bill. I did that for two purposes: First, because I hoped to secure the cooperation of representatives of the States which are largely interested in the production of wheat; I did it for the further reason that I was sincerely anxious to do what could be done to restore the purchasing power to the great body of our farmers. When it is considered that the purchasing power of the cotton growers and of the wheat growers has so greatly decreased, even under abnormal conditions and as compared with the prices of industrial commodities, it seems to me that it is the duty of the representatives of the wheat and cotton producers to develop, if it can be done, some plan by which those prices may be restored at least to a level with the prices of the commodities which they must buy.

In normal times there is a market for 650,000,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000,000 in America, and an export market for about 150,000,000 bushels. At \$1 a bushel for wheat that brought for the wheat growers \$650,000,000. Cotton at 15 cents a pound, with a normal market of about 14,000,000 bales, brought \$1,000,000,000; so that the wheat growers and the cotton growers under normal conditions had an income of about \$1,700,000,000. There is a market now for about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000,000 here and certainly not more than 100,000,000 bushels abroad. With an average price of 35 cents, the returns are reduced from \$650,000,000 to \$210,000,000, while cotton is reduced to \$390,000,000 on the basis of 13,000,000 bales at 6 cents a pound. So that now



the two combined have an income of only \$600,000,000 as against a normal income of \$1,700,000,000.

I take it, Mr. President, that there will be no controversy over the proposition that the surplus of any commodity, and especially of agricultural commodities, in large measure determines the price which the commodity will bring. I want to bring to the attention of those who may be interested in the subject of wheat particularly—I have heretofore discussed it in terms of cotton—the facts which prevail, the undisputed facts, with a view of ascertaining, if we may, what is the real cause for the reduction in the price of wheat so far below the level of industrial commodities.

My plan is based, and the bill which I have introduced is based, upon the well-recognized trade rule that the price for any commodity is in large measure regulated and controlled by the supply offered in the market; in other words, by a reasonable adjustment of the supply to the market demands, and I take it that no one familiar with economics will in any way dispute that proposition.

On the subject of wheat let us look briefly at the matter of increased production. We hear it said that there is not an overproduction of wheat. That, of course, is based, I suppose, upon the theory that there are many prospective or potential consumers who would like to have wheat to consume. But let us look at it from a practical standpoint, let us look at it from a historic standpoint, to see whether that is not the fundamental trouble in this situation, aside, of course, from the special economic conditions which prevail.

The average acreage of wheat for the pre-war period 1909-10 to 1913-14 was 47,000,000 acres. From 1928-29 to 1931-32 the average increase for the four years was from 47,000,000 to 59,000,000 acres in wheat production. I am speaking, of course, of the United States. Let us look then at the production of wheat, at the quantity offered upon the market, to see whether or not the quantity has increased out of proportion to the natural increase that would develop in its consumption.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. The price of wheat in 1929 was something like \$1 or \$1.10 or \$1.20 per bushel. It is now about 35 cents a bushel. Does the Senator think that the fall in the price of wheat from \$1.10 or \$1.20 to 35 cents a bushel in three years is due to overproduction, when the production is less, comparatively speaking, than it was in 1929?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator's question combines a statement of facts with which I do not agree.

Mr. BORAH. Which part of it?

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is that the production now has decreased. I have laid down the proposition that the price of wheat is much lower than it ought to be under prevailing economic conditions when compared with the price of industrial commodities. I lay down the further proposition that the great supply of wheat, over the requirements of the market, is a large contributing cause to the low price of wheat.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator speaks of the requirements of the market, but there are at least 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 people in the world to-day who are not eating the products of wheat to the extent they should and would like. If the situation were such that those people could have what they want, does the Senator think there would be any overproduction?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do not, and I am not arguing that, but I know the American Congress can not give purchasing power to those people. I am looking at this proposition from the standpoint of the financial welfare of the American producer.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let me finish my statement first. In looking at it from the financial standpoint of the wheat producer we can not take into consideration any altruistic theory, any recognition of need for wheat by people who have not the money to pay for it, because the American farmer can not be called upon to raise and ship and give to the needy of the world the wheat that they ought to have and would have if the purchasing power existed to buy the wheat. I am looking at it now solely from the standpoint of whether or not there is a remedy which the American Congress can provide which will put more money in the pockets of the wheat growers of the country.

I yield now to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. LOGAN. Confining the question solely to the United States, does the Senator think there is any more wheat in our own Nation than is necessary to feed all the people in our Nation if they had the money to purchase what they need?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; and I will come to that later, and I think I will furnish figures which will satisfy the Senator on that point.

Mr. LOGAN. Does the Senator think it is proper to cut down the food supply when the people reach a stage where they can not buy it, although they would buy it if they had the necessary money?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am willing to join the Senator in an effort to secure appropriations to buy all the wheat this country can offer, and supply the destitute or needy.

Mr. LOGAN. Does not the Senator think we need money to restore purchasing power?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Absolutely.

Mr. LOGAN. Would it not be better to restore the purchasing power and then continue to grow wheat?

Mr. BANKHEAD. There is no doubt about it, but who has proposed a remedy to restore the purchasing power? I am ready to follow the leadership of any man in the Senate who will come forward with a bill that has any reasonable hope of restoring the purchasing power of the people. It is well known to many of my colleagues here that from the first day I came to the Senate I have taken the position that one of two things is inevitable, either we have to restore the purchasing power in some way by cheapening the value of the dollar or else we are confronted with a long period of painful liquidation, and it is more apparent to me to-day than it was then. But evidently we have no developed plan, certainly none apparently upon which a majority of the Congress can agree, for cheapening the price of the dollar. I do not care to be diverted into a discussion of that subject at this time because, Mr. President, in the absence of legislation along that line I submit that if any plan is sound and reasonable and available to us, then we should adopt that plan if it will, with the present purchasing power, be of financial benefit to our great mass of wheat and cotton farmers.

The average acreage planted to wheat in the United States for the pre-war period 1909-10 to 1913-14 was 47,097,000.

The average for the years 1928-29 to 1931-32 was 59,257,000.

There has been an increase of about 25 per cent in wheat acreage over that of the pre-war period. Now, let us see about the production during the pre-war period, when certainly the purchasing power of our people was as great, if not greater, than it now is, and certainly their consumptive capacity based upon ability to buy was as great. We produced an average for those five pre-war years of 690,000,000 bushels of wheat. For the last four years we have increased that production to an average of 870,000,000 bushels, an average of 180,000,000 bushels increase a year, or more than 25 per cent.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon me for asking a question?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. Has the Senator the figures showing the consumption of wheat per capita in the United States in the year 1932 compared to the consumption in the year 1929?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have not the figures for 1932, but as shown by the latest available statistics there has been prac-



tically no falling off in the per capita consumption of wheat in this country.

Mr. President, we not only have to deal with and consider our domestic market but it is necessary in the case of a commodity such as wheat, which is affected by the world price, to consider world conditions in ascertaining whether or not a remedy may be found. Let us consider the world production of wheat. For the pre-war period of five years the average acreage devoted to wheat production was 204,000,000. For the period from 1921-22 to 1925-26 the world average was 226,000,000 acres, an increase of 22,000,000 acres. For the period from 1928-29 to 1931-32 it was 252,000,000 acres, being an increase of 48,000,000 acres in wheat over the pre-war period.

Now let us view wheat production from the world standpoint. In the pre-war period, 1909-10 to 1913-14, the average production was 3,041,000,000 bushels. For the period from 1921-22 to 1925-26 that average increased 300,000,000 bushels. For the period from 1928-29 to 1930-1932, the last four years, wheat production increased to 3,783,000,000 bushels, or more than 700,000,000 bushels in excess of the average production during the pre-war period of five years.

Now, if Senators have the patience, let us briefly consider the conditions in the chief wheat-producing countries of the world, which are the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia. I have pointed out that in the United States the production of wheat increased from 690,000,000 bushels to 869,000,000 bushels during the last four years, an increase of nearly 200,000,000 bushels.

In Canada, during the pre-war period, the production was 197,000,000 bushels. During the last four years it has gone from 197,000,000 bushels to 399,000,000 bushels, an increase of 200,000,000 bushels. In Argentina during the pre-war period the average production during five years was 147,000,000 bushels. During the last four years it was 241,000,000 bushels. In Australia during the pre-war period it was 90,000,000 bushels; during the last four years it was 167,000,000 bushels.

So that, to those who are interested in the subject of increased wheat production as compared to the market for wheat, based upon the buying power of the people, it is perfectly evident that the tremendous increase in acreage and the very large increase in production must be contributing causes to the present low price of wheat.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. LOGAN. Has the Senator the figures showing the per capita production in the United States and in the world?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I have not those figures. The per capita consumption in the United States, however, is slightly over 5 bushels.

Mr. LOGAN. During the pre-war period it was something less than 7 bushels per capita, and the average since then is practically only a little less than 8 bushels, or about 8 bushels, is it not?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is a little over 5 bushels—between 5 and 6 bushels.

So that there may be no misunderstanding upon the point we are now discussing and that the statement may clarify further discussion of the subject, I will say that I have been informed during the last few days by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture that the amount of wheat the United States will use in the commercial market is 500,000,000 bushels and no more for consumption in the United States.

Mr. LOGAN. By what process of figuring did they arrive at that estimate?

Mr. BANKHEAD. They found it out from the figures over a period as to the milling and sale of flour, the grain being converted from wheat into flour.

Mr. LOGAN. Did they include in the estimate the several million people, probably 10,000,000, who are now eat-

ing very little wheat? Did they indicate how much greater the estimate would be if those people had something to eat?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I have stated time and again that I am dealing now with practical facts; I am dealing with the situation of the poor wheat producer from the standpoint of the return he receives for his product. There is no Senator on this floor who will vote more freely and more gladly than I to buy the whole surplus of American wheat now on hand and give it to the destitute if in that way it may be consumed within the next year. I think that would be one of the best ways to get rid of a very large portion of the present carry-over of wheat and to put the producers of wheat upon a basis where they could create a buyer's market rather than an uncontrolled seller's market.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I gladly yield to the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. GORE. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN] inquired about the per capita consumption of wheat throughout the world. My understanding is it is about 2½ bushels. The reason it is lower than the per capita consumption in the United States is that about half the human race live principally on rice instead of wheat. I believe the consumption for food purposes in the United States is about 4¼ bushels. The 5 bushels referred to by the Senator include the reserves of wheat for seed and feed.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I included that item in the consumption estimate. I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do.

Mr. BORAH. As I understand the Senator, he believes that it is practically possible to raise the price of wheat and the price of cotton and perhaps the price of pork in the United States without having regard to the prices of such commodities throughout the world. Does the Senator believe, in other words, that it is possible to raise the prices of commodities in the United States when the prices of commodities throughout the world are at the low level where we now find them?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad the Senator has asked the question. It is one to which, of course, I have given consideration. I will deal first with the subject of cotton, the Senator having included both wheat and cotton. It is impossible for us to lose sight of the foreign consumption of American cotton. It is impossible for us to get away from the world price of cotton, because we consume in the United States only about 40 per cent of the average cotton crop, and we must look to foreign markets for all the excess over that amount. But, Mr. President, the United States produces about 55 per cent of all the cotton produced in the world. The other two great cotton-exporting countries are Egypt and India. The cotton of Egypt is long-staple cotton and does not come directly in competition with the American upland cotton, while in India the cotton produced is of an inferior grade and comes into demand in large measure when the price of American cotton is high enough to justify the use of inferior grades as substitutes. However, in view of the fact that we produce more than half the cotton used in the world and of a type which has a steady demand because of its quality, it is a fact recognized by all who have given any thought to the subject that the size of the American crop determines in very large measure the world price of cotton.

As I pointed out when I discussed the subject in terms of cotton some days ago, an examination of the records shows that the world price of cotton varies in almost exact proportion to the size of the American crop, and that has been true over a period of 30 years. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture makes the statement in its official bulletin that in normal times an increase of 1,000,000 bales in the American cotton crop will

reduce the world price for that crop 1 cent a pound; and, conversely, when the crop is reduced a million bales the world price is increased a cent a pound. As to wheat there is a different situation.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I understand the Senator concedes that we can not raise the price of cotton without taking into consideration the world market?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I do not concede that. I said that by reducing the size of the American crop we could raise the world price, and that is the question the Senator asked me in the beginning.

Mr. BORAH. Do I understand the Senator contends, when we sell about 55 per cent of our normal cotton crop abroad, that we can still raise the price of cotton in this country without taking into consideration the foreign market?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the Senator mean the demand?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator asked me about the price, and I am answering the Senator's question by showing the effect the size of our crop has on the price; but if there were a way by which we could control the supply, such control would influence the world price. In that way I have undertaken to answer the Senator's question, I hope to his satisfaction.

Mr. BORAH. No; I perhaps did not follow the Senator. I am asking now whether the Senator thinks it is a practical proposition, through any legislation we may pass here, to raise the price in the United States of commodities such as cotton, wheat, and so forth, when the price of commodities in the rest of the world is constantly falling?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think there is no sort of doubt about it. Let me give the Senator an illustration.

Mr. BORAH. It would have to be done by stopping to raise these commodities, would it not?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No, sir; not at all.

Take cotton, which we were just discussing. Last summer the Department of Agriculture gave out an estimate on the size of this year's cotton crop—the crop of 1932-33. They estimated the crop at 11,000,000 bales, which was 5,000,000 bales less than the previous year's production. What happened? The world price of cotton increased 3 cents a pound; it increased both abroad and here, based upon the idea at that time that the large surplus of cotton would be at least to some extent reduced by the small crop which the department estimated would be raised this year.

Then, in the course of a month, the weather conditions began to improve; and as time passed, it became evident that the original estimate of the department was entirely too low. Finally the estimate got back above the consumption of American cotton for a year. Then the 3-cent increase in price disappeared and cotton went back to its level before that low estimate of the size of the crop was issued by the department.

Mr. BORAH. I can understand that perfectly, and I should think that would naturally be true; but it seems to me the Senator has not answered my question by the statement he made.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I have misunderstood it, then.

Mr. BORAH. I am not sure that I understood the Senator. I am asking whether the Senator thinks it is practicable for the United States alone in all the world to control the price of its commodities.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That depends upon the commodities, of course. I have just been arguing that on account of the peculiar situation of cotton the United States could influence the price of cotton.

Mr. BORAH. Undoubtedly; but, for instance, at the present time 32 nations are off the gold standard and we are on the gold standard. That is practically destroying the last hope that the farmer has of getting any reasonable price for his commodities. How are we going to remedy that situation until we remedy the money situation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I am in full accord with the views of the distinguished Senator from Idaho. I have very, very great respect for his views upon foreign affairs.

I have recognized for a long time that with the depreciated currencies of foreign countries, with the constant fall in price of the pound sterling, to which half of the money of the world is tied, with the pound sterling going down, down, down all the time, the inevitable result must be a lowering of the price of American commodities which are based upon the world price. I think that is true; and I have indicated here before that I want to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar. I should like to see the purchasing power of money lowered. I should like to see the purchasing power of the peoples of the other countries of the world increased. I want to approach nearer to a parity in our exchange; and, while it is a diversion, I am free to say to the Senator that my view is that the best way to arrive at that fortunate situation is to increase the value of silver.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. The Senator refers to the currencies of other countries going down and down and down. That, of course, is in relation to the value of gold.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I mean in comparison with our gold dollar.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Does not the Senator agree that it might be possible that the currencies of foreign nations have not gone down, but that instead the currencies of those nations which are based upon gold have gone up and up and up?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Only one statement is necessary to answer the Senator on that subject, and that is that the gold-standard countries to which he refers are not substantial consumers of American products. Therefore, the rate of their money, whether it is low or high, has very little influence in fixing the value of money in those countries which are off the gold standard and which are the principal consumers of American agricultural commodities.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield; yes.

Mr. LOGAN. Does not the Senator believe that if we could settle the money problem in some sane and sensible manner, so that the question could be understood and acted upon intelligently by all the nations of the world, the questions of cotton and wheat and other similar matters would settle themselves without any legislation?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I do not subscribe to that doctrine as it relates to cotton, for the simple reason that before this depression took place, and in its early stages, and, in fact, for many years prior to that time, there had been from time to time and from year to year an excess production of cotton which resulted in a depreciation of the price of cotton.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. LOGAN. Does the Senator mean that more cotton has been produced than could have been consumed in the world?

Mr. BANKHEAD. No; I have never taken any such position.

Mr. LOGAN. Then there was not too much cotton produced, was there?

Mr. BANKHEAD. There was too much cotton produced if we look at it from a common-sense, practical, business standpoint, with the interest of the producer primarily in mind.

Mr. LOGAN. But if social life were properly adjusted, then there would not be too much cotton nor too much wheat; would there?

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator is dealing with world finances. I have agreed with him; and if he will work out a bill on the subject and bring it in here I will stay here day and night to help pass it, because his doctrine is in accord with my earnest wishes. I am waiting for leadership on that subject. We hear a good deal of talk about this



matter from time to time, but I have not yet seen anybody bring in here a bill dealing with it. That is what I am waiting for and anxious to see. I have urged leaders here to get into action. We have talked long enough. We know how terrible conditions are. I want to see some action here, gentlemen of the Senate. I am ready to stay here until the dead hours of the night if we can get the membership of the Senate interested in the great money subject; and I recognize it as the paramount question not only of the United States, but of the world.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHEELER. I will say to the Senator that over a year ago I introduced a bill to remonetize silver. It is still in the Finance Committee. I have not been able to get any report from the committee. I should like to have it reported on, and I should like to have it discussed on the floor of the Senate. I should like to find out whether or not the Democrats, who heretofore stood for the remonetization of silver, are now ashamed of the position they took in 1896 and on previous occasions.

I am frank to say that in my judgment we must do one of two things in this country to bring up the price-level. We shall either have to go off the gold standard, or we shall have to remonetize silver. In my judgment, there is no other way in which we are going to bring up the price-level of commodities, by reason of the fact that to-day 40 different countries of the world have depreciated currencies and have gone off the gold standard; and yet we here in the Congress of the United States are afraid to take a position on the subject.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question right at that point?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Did the Senator say that his bill is pending before the Finance Committee?

Mr. WHEELER. The Finance Committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. Why is it not before the Banking and Currency Committee?

Mr. WHEELER. I do not know why it is not before the Banking and Currency Committee. I asked at the time to have it go to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator ought to have sent it to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. WHEELER. I am frank to say to the Senator that I thought probably I would get quicker action on it in the Finance Committee than I would in the Banking and Currency Committee. That is the reason why I asked to have it go to the Finance Committee; but I was probably mistaken.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator thought the tombstone was not so high there? [Laughter.]

Mr. WHEELER. I thought the tombstone would not be so high there.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator, however, is aware of the very sensitive attitude that these committees take with reference to jurisdiction; and he should have sent his bill to the committee that has jurisdiction over it.

Mr. WHEELER. The Finance Committee would have jurisdiction, I think, if the bill went there. Because of the fact that the chairman of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], knew something about the subject, I assumed that he would be interested in seeing the bill reported out.

Mr. CONNALLY. Does the Senator mean to imply that the Banking and Currency Committee does not know anything about banking and currency? [Laughter.]

Mr. LONG. I do not think the Senator ought to admit that yet.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. To whom does the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota, though I should like to answer the Senator from Texas.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I should say that the bill would properly go to the Finance Committee. The question with which the bill deals is a matter of finance and not of banking.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I recognize the zeal and the earnestness the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] has displayed since I have been in the Senate in relation to silver. I do not think I am in accord with him on the fixed ratio. I do not want to go into that discussion now; but I do want to say that I commend him for his efforts in the direction of the remonetization of silver. I have taken great interest in what he has done, and have given much thought to it. I have followed closely what he has said; and my only regret is that there are not more Members of the Senate who have taken an interest in the subject.

I know that the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and my desk mate here, the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], have taken a deep and abiding interest in this subject, and have from time to time brought it to the attention of the Senate. I wish more Senators felt an interest in it, because I believe that if they did we could finally, in some spirit of compromise and adjustment of conflicting views, bring about great relief in the monetary situation.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I do.

Mr. LONG. At this time, as I understand, every country in the world excepting America and France recognizes silver. Is that true? I should like to address that question to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. I should say that that is practically true.

Mr. LONG. In other words, since France is in default to us to-day, we are practically the only country in the world to-day that has not remonetized silver.

Mr. WHEELER. No; I should not say that that was correct. If the Senator from Alabama will pardon me, there are 40 nations that are off the gold standard. Practically every nation in the world has either depreciated its currency or is off the gold standard to-day.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I desire to ask just one more question. Then how are we ever going to get this so-called world trade when the Chinaman or the Indian has to give four of his dollars to get one American dollar to trade with us, but his dollar is good for a dollar in England? I do not see how we are ever going to get trade.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I had not intended to be diverted into a discussion of the monetary situation. My friend from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN] has rather insisted that that is the remedy for this situation, and I agree with him that if it could be reached it certainly would be a very helpful remedy; but I want to return now to the subject of wheat, if I may be permitted to do so and can have the attention of those interested in the subject.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. FRAZIER. Returning to the question raised by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] of regulating the price within a nation, is it not true that Germany, France, and Italy have a fixed price for wheat that is considerably above the world market?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is absolutely true. I am sorry that the great Senator from Idaho was called out of the Chamber before I got to that phase of his question. I dealt first with cotton, and now I shall deal with the effect upon the price of a limitation of the supply of wheat.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. I direct the attention of the Senator to this situation. The question is, Are we going to be able to market our wheat abroad unless something is done to cor-

rect this depreciation of exchange as measured in gold dollars? For instance, suppose we want to sell wheat to England. The great producing countries are Canada, Argentina, and Australia, as well as Russia, of course; but leaving Russia out, we have these other great countries. The buyer in England can get his wheat in Canada on a depreciated-currency basis 10 per cent less than gold. He may do the same thing in Argentina with the depreciated exchange value 40 per cent less than gold. What chance has the American farmer, whose basic value is gold, to compete with these countries in the markets of the world unless we correct that condition?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I agree with the Senator, and if he will just permit me to proceed, I will come to the point he has made.

Mr. FLETCHER. I want to make just one more point. Cotton, it seems to me, is on a different basis from wheat, in that every manufacturing country in the world is obliged to have the cotton produced in the United States. That is my understanding of the situation. We are not obliged to have their cotton, but they are obliged to have ours for the production of goods in their countries which contain cotton. So that there is a demand for the American cotton, irrespective of what is produced elsewhere in the world, and that demand is world-wide. Every manufacturing enterprise using cotton has to have American cotton, mixed in, perhaps, with the cotton produced in the particular country. That is not the situation in regard to wheat. American wheat is the same as Canadian wheat, or Australian wheat, or Argentine wheat. There is not necessarily the sort of spread of demand that is found in the case of cotton.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I recognize the force in what the Senator has said, and I am glad to have him elaborate on a point I was trying to make when the Senator from Idaho interrupted me.

Now, let us get back to wheat; and let us consider, from the standpoint of production, the carry-over of wheat, in other words, the excess in the production over and above the quantity for which there is a demand.

On June 30, 1928, the carry-over in the United States was 133,000,000 bushels. June 30, 1929, it had increased to 255,000,000 bushels. June 30, 1930, it was 298,000,000 bushels. On June 30, 1931, it was 325,000,000 bushels. On June 30, 1932, it was 370,000,000.

In view of that record of carry-over, beginning in 1928, when we were supposedly having the most prosperous times in the history of this country, with that increase in the carry-over climbing every year since that time, and now mounting to the staggering figure of 370,000,000 bushels of wheat more than there is a market for in the United States and in the world markets combined, still, from the standpoint of the farmer, I regret that many will not recognize the injurious effect upon the farmer's gross return of that constantly increasing quantity of carry-over of wheat. It is out of all line with the increase in population. It is out of all line with the increase in the purchasing power of the consumer. It is out of all line with the demands of the market. So why does it not have an effect, when we all recognize that depressing influence of a large carry-over of a large accumulation of wheat, before the ground is broken for the wheat of next year?

Now let us consider the distribution of the wheat. In 1931 and 1932 the exports amounted to 135,000,000 bushels, to Alaska and Puerto Rico 3,000,000, seed requirements 80,000,000. Then there were left for food, feed, and waste 650,000,000 bushels. That left a carry-over of 325,000,000 bushels.

What is the export situation? I have just stated that, under the records of the department, there is a market here at home for only 500,000,000 bushels; and that is not due to abnormal times. That is based upon a long experience, during prosperous times, and is not due to the present low purchasing and consuming power of the people. It is the normal quantity which the United States needs in its commercial life.

What is the outlet, in addition to the 500,000,000 bushels that the people use at home for seed and food? In 1931-32 the total exports amounted to 124,000,000 bushels. Of that, 80,000,000 bushels belonged to the Grain Stabilization Corporation, leaving only 44,000,000 bushels that was disposed of from the free market.

Let us see what the tendency is about the export market for wheat. How much can we reasonably expect to find a market for in foreign countries, judged by present developments, statistical conditions?

From July to November, inclusive, 1931, the exports amounted to 63,000,000 bushels. Thirty-one million of that was Farm Board wheat. Probably a good deal of it was shipped to Brazil and exchanged for coffee. During the same period this last year, 1932, the total exports decreased to 21,000,000 bushels, and of that 10,000,000 was Farm Board stock, leaving an outlet for the farmer's wheat in the foreign market for last fall of only 11,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Is not that largely due to the fact of many of the countries having depreciated currencies and not being able to buy our wheat?

Mr. BANKHEAD. There is no doubt about that; but the currencies are depreciated, and we can not change it.

Mr. WHEELER. Oh, I do not agree with the Senator that we can not change it. I think we can change it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. We went over that.

Mr. WHEELER. I wanted to emphasize the fact that it was due to the depreciated currencies.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Undoubtedly the decrease in the quantity may be somewhat due to that, but what are the prospects for the future? That is what I am talking about. What are the present conditions, and what can we look forward to next year?

It appears that the market for all the wheat in this country next year will be limited to 500,000,000 bushels for industrial needs, for sale in the United States; and if we want to say that the exports for the last year will be increased to fifty or seventy-five million bushels, then we will have an outlet for five hundred and fifty or five hundred and seventy-five million bushels of wheat, and we start with a surplus of 370,000,000 bushels of wheat.

There will be a demand in our country and in the world for only about 130,000,000 bushels of wheat out of a new crop. I challenge anybody to dispute that statement, and I know that thoughtful men must realize what effect that condition is obliged to have in depressing the price of our wheat.

I have in my hand a statement which came to me just a day or two ago, and I want to read a brief extract from it, because it is the report of a committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, a report by the heads of their agricultural-economics departments. These people are evidently the friends of the farmer. They are dealing exclusively with farm problems. Their lives are devoted to a study of farm matters from an economic standpoint. The colleges represented are University of Kentucky, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of Illinois, University of California, Cornell University, and Montana College. Let us see what their view is about the possibility of increased sales abroad of any of the wheat. The report states:

The depreciation of exchange as many countries left the gold standard has become an additional factor in international trade, which has encouraged exports from countries with depreciated currencies to gold-standard countries, and at the same time has tended to lower still further in gold-standard countries the prices of the products they continue to export. All these circumstances are making it possible to maintain exports of American farm products only under conditions of very low prices. Trends in international affairs and relationships that have come to exist between the United States and other nations seem to portend continued weakness in the foreign demand for the agricultural products of this country.

So I am asking those who are directly interested and directly represent that great mass of agricultural producers,



the wheat growers, what is going to be done in the matter of price if the producers continue to pile up mountain high the carry-over of wheat from year to year?

Senators, as an economic proposition, the result is inevitable. We can not even under normal conditions, we can not even with the restoration of the currencies abroad, find a market without depressing the price with that carry-over, unprecedented, I may say, in the history of our country.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I think the record should show that the price of wheat fell, and our markets to Europe were being shut out, by high tariffs, for some time before European countries went off the gold standard. It is not only a question of the disparity between gold and sterling exchange that is involved here. That enters into it, but there are also the retaliatory tariffs that were passed in Europe against our agricultural products after we passed the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, which took effect before the European countries went off the gold standard.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What is the farmer going to do about that next year when he goes to sell his wheat? He must confront it; he can not avoid it, and it affects his price, as the Senator said. The thing toward which I am driving is to determine whether or not there is a remedy for the wheat farmer without resorting to any foreign market, by which he can secure for a reasonable crop more money than he would get by selling a small dab, as we can only do, in the foreign market. Let me come to that proposition, if the Senator pleases. Let us see the proposed remedy.

The bill which I am discussing provides for a 50 per cent reduction in the quantity of wheat that can be put into either our domestic channels or in foreign trade, 50 per cent of the crop this last year, which was 726,000,000 bushels, the lowest crop produced in some time. I have proposed 50 per cent with reference to cotton. I think it ought to be made more in view of our tremendous carry-over, but I noticed that at a convention of southern governors held at Memphis last week they recommended a compulsory reduction of at least 50 per cent in cotton.

But let us get back to the wheat farmer. Let me give some figures. We are not going to settle this matter with politics. We can not establish prices except upon broad economic grounds consistent with the trade rules and regulations of the market. We enter July of next year with a supply, which includes the carry-over plus the new crop, of 1,096,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly 1,100,000,000 bushels of wheat. What is going to become of that wheat? Let us look at the distribution. For commercial needs let us put down 500,000,000 bushels, which is the average consumption in commercial trade in this country over a period of a number of years. Let us put down for feed, waste, and shrinkage 100,000,000 bushels. Until the last two years let me point out that the Department of Agriculture estimated feed shrinkage and waste at around 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. The last two years, because there was no market for it, they increased that estimate of feed to the stock, food at home, and waste to 150,000,000 bushels. Let us take it at 100,000,000 bushels. Seed requirements, which I have reduced by one-half, usually are estimated at 75,000,000 bushels. On the assumption that we will limit production to 50 per cent, and making the calculation on that basis, I have used 37,500,000 for seed and included 75,000,000 bushels for export. This last year does not amount to that much for export. That gives 715,000,000 bushels that we can reasonably count upon to be disposed of both in the market and by regular normal use at home, with a carry-over of 1,100,000,000 bushels, so that we have 381,000,000 bushels of wheat next year to add to the new crop.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REYNOLDS in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am very much interested in what the Senator has said. Along the line of thought to which he is addressing himself, it occurred to me that in the making of seed loans and in appropriations to the Department of Agriculture to stimulate production we are in a large measure increasing the surplus. We are appropriating money on the one hand to aid in the production of all manner of agricultural commodities, and on the other hand trying to do something about the commodities when they get into that class which we call surplus.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee I would like to know, if the Senator will digress just a moment, if it would not be in the interest of his thesis or theme if we were to eliminate certainly the major portion of those appropriations which have as their purpose increasing the crop either by prevention of disease or by better planting or by more scientific cultivation. If we are going to cut down the surplus, we must certainly start there, too.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Without indulging in argument on that subject, permit me to answer the inquiry of my good friend from Maryland by the statement that in many instances seed loans may be absolutely essential to prevent the farmer and his family becoming destitute and thereby becoming public burdens. Where they can not get any supply, then in the main it does not constitute an increase over normal production, and I think there are many deserving and needy cases of that sort which it is necessary to take care of in effect. As for the general purpose of increasing the supply, I am in full accord with the distinguished Senator from Maryland.

Let us now proceed. Suppose we reduce the wheat crop by 50 per cent. This current year's estimated crop is 726,000,000 bushels. That would give a new crop of 363,000,000 bushels. Added to the carry-over of 381,000,000 bushels, we would have 744,000,000 bushels to go into the next year. What is the distribution? Suppose we put the seed requirements for the next crop from 37,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels, the feed and waste to 100,000,000, and commercial to 500,000,000, making 650,000,000 bushels. Then the situation has been brought down to a carry-over of 84,000,000 bushels, under which we will stimulate and create a buyer's market for the wheat. That does not include any export at all. If we have any export, of course that will reduce the supply.

But I want to submit to Senators from the wheat-growing States that it will be big money in the pockets of their wheat constituents if they will forget for the time being, while the currency of foreign nations is depreciated, while we are hanging on to a world price for 500,000,000 bushels of wheat merely to get to sell 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels abroad—if they will forget the 50,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels until there is some readjustment of the rates of exchange between our country and foreign countries, if they will rely on 500,000,000 bushels and get a domestic price for that wheat based upon a buyer's market—who is it that can not visualize and who is it that can not calculate the tremendous in-pocket money that situation would develop?

We have 373,000,000 bushels for the new crop. Assuming that we can establish a buyer's market and run that up to somewhere approaching the world price, plus the tariff, say 70 cents, then we would get for the half crop next year \$254,000,000. If we let it stand and sell the 575,000,000 bushels at the world price, which we must do under prevailing conditions, for probably 30 cents a bushel—there is no evidence that it will be higher with a constant depreciation in the world exchange and with us selling 500,000,000 bushels here on the world price—we will get \$172,000,000 for the 575,000,000 bushels. Assuming 70 cents a bushel, we would get for the half crop \$181,000,000 more than we would get by selling it all at the world price. If 60 cents a bushel were all we would get, we would get \$45,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent more than if the entire crop was sold on the world basis. At 50 cents a bushel we would get the same amount.

Assuming we would get even the same price and get rid of the surplus, anyone can recognize the tremendous advan-



tage in doing that. I know there are advocates of the allotment plan. I am taking no position yet on the allotment plan because I do not know in what form it is going to reach us. I want to be helpful to the farmers. I am willing to abandon all of my former theories of government if by doing so I can be reasonably assured that I will help them rather than hurt them. I am that anxious about this situation.

But suppose we adopt the allotment plan; what is the situation going to be when we consider the present wheat surplus? We have a carry-over of 370,000,000 bushels. The allotment does not apply to that because it is no part of the proportion of the domestic consumption included in the estimate for this year's crop. We begin with that figure outside of any application of the allotment plan. Suppose we put a 40-cent price on the processor or wherever it is to be applied to the 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, which will be, according to the department, the estimated production for domestic consumption. Then we have 370,000,000 bushels of it already supplied, already either in the hands of the millers or the elevators, and some still in the hands of the farmers, but they can not sell it under the allotment plan price and therefore they would let it go at the world price.

Senators from the wheat States, that would give the producers under the allotment plan basis only 130,000,000 bushels of wheat which they can sell out of their next crop before getting rid of and disposing of the carry-over that they will have on hand when they begin the application of the allotment plan. My plan is infinitely better. If we can get it in operation next year, it will in my judgment double the price of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. If we bring about a situation where we are not dependent upon foreign markets and not trying to export a little dab of wheat to bring our supply down to the requirements of our country, then everyone who is familiar with the rules of trade will recognize that when there is no more wheat available than the markets require, instead of having a seller's market such as we have now, instead of the farmers having nothing to say about what they shall get for the fruits of their labor, we will have created a situation such as there is in France, such as there is in Germany, such as there is in Italy, where they can put the price of wheat certainly up to a level of other commodity prices.

How do they do it in France, Germany, and Italy? They simply have no surplus; they have a shortage of wheat. The millers and processors in those countries are required to use a certain percentage of domestic wheat, and thus entering the market to buy the production of the country they create a buyers' market, which we can create, and which it is clearly available to us to do. We can get rid in a year of the surplus if we will boldly go forth in the interest of the wheat producers and put into operation a system which will place the farmer in a position to control his surplus, just as the General Motors Co. and Henry Ford and others now do. When they sell all that the market calls for they quit producing; they quit shipping; they quit offering on the market. The poor farmer, however, can not do that; he is not in a position to do it.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. CAPPER. I come from what has been for a good many years the banner wheat State of the Union. In one year we produced 205,000,000 bushels of wheat. Both the soil and climate of Kansas seem to be peculiarly adapted to the growing of wheat. I wonder if, under such conditions, the Senator from Alabama would say that it was entirely practicable to curtail the production of wheat and that there would be more money in the pockets of the farmers in a State such as Kansas if the production were curtailed under those conditions? If the production of wheat should be reduced from 205,000,000 bushels to something like 100,000,000 bushels, how could the farmer take care of himself or take care of that acreage by other crops that are not so easily produced in that section?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am not familiar with the soil conditions of the great State from which the Senator comes. I can say to him, however, that the same rule that would apply to other States would apply to Kansas. I am unable to say whether a rest for a year would be beneficial to the soil. It would be in my section of the country. I am unable to say whether hay can be produced on the soil of Kansas. It can be produced in my section. I am unable to say whether legumes for fertilization can be produced on Kansas soil. They can be produced in my section, though. I assume in Kansas the farmers do not use fertilizer. But, Mr. President, if half a crop yields more money than a whole crop it makes no difference whether or not the other acreage is used. In fact, as the Senator will realize, it will result in a greater saving and profit to the farmer, because if he can derive a greater profit by cultivating one-half the land he not only gets that profit out of the increased price but he also obtains the benefit of the saving which results from not cultivating the other half; he saves the labor, he saves the expense of harvesting the crop, whatever it may be. So that, from the money standpoint and the pocket of the farmer the other half of his land constitutes no great problem. He is better off by not cultivating it in wheat. The sole problem is to take facts and figures and see which method will put more money into the pockets of the wheat farmers; whether it is best for them to hold on to a world price or for us heroically and courageously to help them control the supply.

I call the Senator's attention to the fact that there has been a demand in his own section of the country for a reduction in the supply of agricultural products. I recall that there was an effort made to go on a farmers' strike, though possibly that was in the State of the Senator from Nebraska. At any rate, there was certainly a great agitation all over the western section of the country to bring about, even by force, a reduction and limitation upon the quantity of agricultural products that would be offered for sale in the market.

I feel confident that Senators will find that their constituents, if they are in the same frame of mind as are the farmers in the section in which I live, are seeking some plan by which their production may be reduced.

When I was a boy I went with my father to a farmers' meeting forty-odd years ago. The farmers were then discussing a reduction in the production of cotton. They were trying to get an agreement all over the South to reduce cotton production, because they knew the effect of overproduction, of big crops. I have seen such efforts undertaken time and time again since then. I witnessed one last year, when a great storm of sentiment went over the cotton area, several States being even willing to discontinue all production for a year. That was true as to every legislature that was called to meet; and if the other two or three had been called they would doubtless have done the same thing. Every one of them having an opportunity, fresh from the people, voted for laws which sought to put into effect a compulsory reduction of the production of cotton. So I say that is the sentiment of the growers. They have dealt with this situation during many years; they know the effect that great carry-overs have upon their pocketbooks, and they want to reduce production.

I know the Senator from Louisiana is in large measure familiar with the sentiments of the cotton growers of the South, because he led a great campaign down there to bring about compulsory reduction.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I had not intended to interrupt the Senator, but I should like to say a word just there if he will permit me.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Certainly.

Mr. LONG. I should like to add to what the Senator from Alabama has said that in 1931 the Legislature of Louisiana by unanimous vote of its house of representatives and by unanimous vote of its senate passed a law to prohibit the



planting of cotton for one year. That was the so-called Long plan.

In South Carolina the legislature by an almost overwhelming vote passed a similar law to prohibit the planting of cotton for one year. In the State of Texas they passed a law to curtail planting to the extent of 50 per cent, which could not be enforced, as I shall show some time here; but a farmers' mass meeting, where in the neighborhood of 15,000 farmers were gathered, unanimously voted, against the recommendation of the governor of the State, for an entire cotton holiday—the Long plan—during which no cotton whatever would be planted.

I was told by the Governor of the State of Arkansas that the farmers of his State were at least 90 per cent in favor of an entire prohibition of the planting of cotton for one year. I was told by the Governor of Georgia that the farmers of his State apparently were overwhelmingly of the same view. It is the producer, the farmer, who wants a curtailment of production by law.

If I may interrupt the Senator for just a moment further, let me say, not to be trite, that it was the Lord who gave us this remedy. The Lord's remedy was the Sabbatical year, that every seventh year the land should have a rest, and in that way pests could be wiped out, the root rot cured, overproduction consumed in the case of all crops, and consumption could thus catch up with production.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, everybody knows we can not bring about a reduction of crop production by voluntary cooperation. That has been tried as long as the memory of man runs back. There is but one way to do it, and that is by the operation of some compulsion. The plan which I have proposed sets up that method, based upon an absolutely equalized reduction by every landowner, so that no injustice shall be done to any single one.

Now, let me call the attention of the Senate to one other feature of this plan. It provides that the President shall be authorized to negotiate treaties with foreign countries as to the quantity of the annual supply of wheat and cotton.

In the case of wheat we would have only three countries with which to deal, namely, Canada, Australia, and Argentina. The bill provides that the President may permit an increase in the production of cotton which the board finds, after the next year, is a proper supply. I provide in the bill a limit of 50 per cent, and that after a board composed of elective representatives of the people—the State commissioner of agriculture of each wheat-producing State—the wheat States would have one board, and the same sort of a board would be provided in the cotton States—shall ascertain and report the quantity that is required for next year's use, the President then shall have authority, if conditions which may develop after that finding justify his action, to increase the quantity determined by the board. So, in negotiating with the wheat-producing countries and the cotton-producing countries, the President will have the power under the power conferred upon him to permit an increase of production, to trade with them and say to them, "If you will reduce your supply in the markets of the world on some proportionate basis of the former supply we will let our limitation stand, but if you do not we will open up the gateways again, with the consequent depressing effect on the world price of an oversupply offered on the market."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes; I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I think what the Senator has said has a great deal of force—that the voluntary allotment plan may not work, but the compulsory allotment plan is bound to work; and, as long as we are going into it, it seems to me idle not to adopt the plan which will work.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I thank the Senator for his wise suggestion. It is a conclusion that necessarily flows from the statement of the facts.

In addition to the President's power to negotiate treaties, the bill provides machinery by which the agreement upon the part of the United States can be carried out. If he should negotiate a treaty now, there is no way to allot to

States, to counties, and to producers the amount that they could produce; but here we give the power and we set up the machinery for executing any agreement that the President may enter into.

I have indicated that under the allotment plan, even if it should prove constitutional, there can not be disposed of, from next year's crop, more than 130,000,000 bushels of wheat. Under the plan I have proposed 363,000,000 bushels of wheat can be disposed of. There is the difference to our farmers next year. Then if it develops that an allotment plan is adopted, it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this bill, because we start in with the fundamental necessity recognized by everyone interested in the subject that there must be a reduction in production if we arbitrarily and fictitiously increase the price. Here is a bill under which we start out working under the allotment plan, with the machinery created for reduction down to the point that would make the allotment plan work; so the allotment can be added onto the foundation contained in this bill if it is desired to do so, and if a majority of Congress want to do so.

But, my friends, without going into the subject, let me suggest to those who are relying upon the allotment plan, if there are any here—and I know there are some—that one of the gravest constitutional questions that has ever confronted the Congress of this country is involved in that plan.

I do not care in what form it is put; I am expressing no definite views upon it; but, without a thorough and further investigation, I know of no power of the Congress to collect this fee except as the imposition of a tax. I know of no power of Congress to go down into the States and say that so much must be paid on every bushel of wheat or every pound of cotton except as an excise tax; and when it is put on the basis of an excise tax, then we run into the fact that there is a limitation upon the purposes for which Congress has the power to levy excise taxes.

It has been said in one case in the Supreme Court of the United States, discussing the power of Congress to levy excise taxes:

The grant to levy taxes is limited in two ways: The revenue must be collected for public purposes, and all duties, imposts, and excises must be uniform throughout the United States.

If it is a tax, it must go into the Federal Treasury. Is the payment of that money to the persons for whom it is admittedly collected for public purposes? It can only be paid out, under the Constitution, in consequence of an appropriation made by Congress; so that if this is a tax levied directly for the interest of the individual covered by the appropriation bill, I submit that there is the gravest sort of doubt whether that is a tax for public purposes.

In the sugar-bounty case, in which Congress provided a bounty of 2 cents a pound on sugar, the same question arose, whether Congress had the power to impose a tax for the benefit of sugar growers. The case twice went to the Supreme Court, and both times they found some other ground upon which to decide it, but said that it involved a grave constitutional question—that very point—which deserved the most careful and deliberate consideration; but in those cases it was not necessary to drive up to it and settle it.

So that if we rely solely on the allotment plan, without regard to the effect it would have next year upon the producers, and, when the question does go squarely to the Supreme Court, if they should hold that this is not a tax for public purposes, then we have no remedy whatever to aid the farmers in placing their business upon the same basis upon which industries operate; namely, to hold back from the market all of the production for which there is no purchaser in the market.

That is the reason, Senators, why the prices of agricultural commodities have gone down so much faster than those of industrial commodities. When the industries exhaust the market, they quit operating; or, if they do not quit operating, they quit shipping. They store their product and hold it. They do not send it out and say, "What will you give me for it?" They do not break the price by dumping on the market everything that their plant, their machinery, and their personnel can produce. No; they operate



upon a sound economic basis. They protect their pocket-books. If they did not, they would go into bankruptcy as the farmers are doing now.

The farmer, however, under present conditions, can not put his business upon that basis. He gets money only once a year. Forty per cent of the cotton farmers are tenants; not even free to follow their own wishes upon the subject. At the time they plant their crop they can not tell what the conditions will be at harvesting time. There are more than 3,000,000 farmers—some landlords, some tenants, some financially independent, others heavily under mortgage, scattered almost from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. We know from long experience and observation that it is impossible for them to reach any agreement. All the organizations have failed. It is impossible to bring about any voluntary action upon their part that is effective. The real philosophy of this bill is to put the farmers on the same basis that industry is on with reference to holding back from the market their commodities after they have supplied the quantity for which there is a buyer.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. Does the Senator think there is any question of constitutionality that could be raised against his bill?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I will say frankly to the Senator that there is a question of constitutionality. I discussed that subject here at length just before we took the holiday recess. I invite the Senator to read my speech, because I think it is informative. It is published in the *RECORD* of December 20. In that speech I went fully into the subject.

The question which was raised, however, is whether Congress has the power to prohibit the shipment of ordinary commodities in commerce. This bill is distinguishable from the decision in the *Child-Labor* case because it does not seek to prohibit; it simply seeks to regulate under a license system, and in that way to restrain and promote commerce in the general interest of the country.

Why? Two years ago Congress passed, and I heard no complaint about it, a bill requiring brokers, commission merchants, and factors engaged in interstate commerce in perishable fruits and vegetables to procure a license to engage in such interstate commerce. That law is upon the statute books to-day. I call the Senator's attention to the law in the radio cases. There, the courts have held, under the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution—the same clause that is invoked here under my bill—that the Congress had the power to require a license for broadcasting. There is nothing dangerous about that, nothing injurious. Not only was it held that Congress had the right to require a license for sending that unknown force across State lines, but it was also held that it had the power to specify in the license the quantity of power that a broadcasting station could use, and the frequency with which that broadcasting station could operate.

So, under the radio decisions, there is no doubt, in my mind at least, as I argued here fully a few days ago, that Congress has the power under the commerce clause to regulate and restrict and control the transportation of any article in interstate or in foreign commerce when that regulation is in the public interest, and is not merely capricious and arbitrary and unreasonable.

Who would say that it is not in the public interest to restore purchasing power to this great mass of agricultural producers, the producers of our two great basic commodities, wheat and cotton? Who would say that it is not in the interest of promoting commerce to create, all through the West and all over the South, power to buy the products of the factories in the North and the East, and thereby create additional commerce? Also, who would say that it is not in the public interest to restore purchasing power for these two great basic industries for three or four million farmers, so that they could buy from industry, and thereby give employment to the great volume of unemployed now out of work?

I submit that no reasonable test that may be applied to the matter would lead any thoughtful, reasonable mind to any other conclusion but that the restoration of this great volume of purchasing power is in the interest of the public; and I go farther: I will say that unless something is done to restore that purchasing power, then God only knows what the public interest of this country may come to be. It is absolutely essential.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. I have not made a careful study of the bill, but I want to ask the Senator if he places any limitation on production. The only limitation, as I see it, is on the amount that goes into commerce.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is correct. I take the view that Congress has no power to control production directly.

Mr. FRAZIER. Then I should like to ask another question: What is the Senator's theory in regard to the carry-over that would be held on the farms?

Mr. BANKHEAD. It is provided in the bill. I am glad the Senator asked me the question, and I shall be glad to give him any information I can about the provisions of the bill.

Under the bill, where the crop is short, the license may be carried over for the shortage for any succeeding years until used. Where the crop contains an overage, then the producer must keep it until he has a shortage. In other words, over a period of years he works out his average. Of course, the producer could sell the surplus to a man who had a license and did not raise enough crop; but the theory of the bill is that these years over a period of time will adjust themselves, and each producer will get his allotted proportion, based upon a 5-year previous experience, which, one year and another, will balance each other, either by carrying the surplus over or by carrying the license over.

Mr. President, I shall not take further time. I want to thank the Senators who have so patiently listened for so long a time. The interruptions, of course, have caused me to take additional time. I hope I may be permitted to express the thought that, whether Senators get together on my plan or not, some plan should be adopted. I do not insist upon my plan. I think it is the best one that has been proposed or I would not suggest it. I know it is based upon sound laws of economics. I know that it does not involve any artificial or fictitious price increases. It does not seek to put prices above the level which general economic conditions justify in comparison with the commodity prices of industries.

My plan would require no new Federal machinery. It could do no harm. Every sensible man knows that the farmer will not be injured, either the cotton producer or the wheat producer, by the reduction of his production. Every plan suggested here contemplates that and recognizes its necessity.

The plan I submit is the only uniform and compulsory plan that has been proposed. If gentlemen believe that a uniform reduction will secure advantageous and beneficial results to the producers whom they represent, then I ask, What is the hesitation about adopting a plan that would bring about that result? That is all there is involved here. If it does bring about a better result—and who can doubt it will—if it does bring about a more advantageous result, then we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty as we saw it, not from the standpoint of politics but from the standpoint of applying sound economic principles in the interest of our constituents.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator whether he believes that putting his bill into operation would increase the prices of cotton and wheat, so as to give the farmer what might be termed "an average cost of production" for those products?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I am unable to answer the Senator's question. I am clear, as I have argued, that it would increase the prices both of cotton and wheat. I think the cost of production is a variable question. I think it depends



upon the fertility of the soil. With cotton it depends a good deal upon the quantity of fertilizer used. It depends upon the diligence and skill of the farmer. It depends upon the cost he has in making his crops, both the cost of his supplies and the credit he must incur, and the rate of interest involved. There are so many elements in that problem that it would be impossible for me, because I am not an expert in it, to undertake to answer the Senator's question. But I do say that the bill is not intended to fix a definite price. It simply has for its purpose the application of the law of adjusting the supply to meet the reasonable demands of the market, and the adjustment of the price to the level of other prices under prevailing economic conditions.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Of course, we are Democrats on this side, the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator from Alabama, and myself. I am told to-day by a manufacturer of cotton goods and kindred products that he can buy finished cotton manufactured products abroad and sell them in the United States at a profit, but that he is not able under the present prevailing prices in competition to manufacture the products in the United States and sell them at a profit. That does not indicate that we have too high a tariff on anything affecting agriculture. As I understand it, the Senator from Alabama does make his cornerstone the limitation of production.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That is an indirect result. I figure that if the farmer can not sell he will adjust his acreage accordingly and use the excess acreage for some other purpose.

Mr. LONG. And the Senator provides for a compulsory limitation. I think that is certainly sound in its fundamentals. We have to limit the production of cotton and wheat and all these agricultural products. That is the one necessary thing. Then in connection with that we so-called farm State representatives—if that is what we are, and I suppose I am one of them—are going to have a look through the other end of the telescope with regard to this tariff agitation. If you begin to tear down the tariff walls around here, you are going to find out that the products of the farmer in the United States can not be manufactured here very much longer.

#### SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, to-day I introduced a bill to provide for the forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, or other means used to transport or conceal unstamped narcotic drugs or to facilitate the purchase and sale thereof, and for other purposes. I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD following the remarks I am about to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, the seizure and forfeiture of automobiles from narcotic peddlers serve the double purpose of imposing additional penalties upon narcotic violators and depriving them of the means with which to carry on the traffic. Almost without exception, the peddler engaged in this nefarious business on a large scale resorts to the automobile as the most effective means of carrying on his unlawful occupation.

The courts now unanimously hold that the provisions of section 3450, Revised Statutes, can not be invoked in respect to the regulation, manufacture, sale, possession, or handling of narcotic drugs, upon the ground that when a statute defines offenses and fixes punishment therefor and a subsequent statute is enacted which includes within its scope the same offense and imposes a different penalty, the later statute is controlling by implication, and that the Harrison narcotic law is complete in itself. (United States v. Mangano, 299 Fed. 492.) The usefulness of this provision of law as an aid to the enforcement of the narcotic laws has thus been entirely destroyed.

In order to keep abreast with the peddler it was necessary for the Bureau of Narcotics to turn to the provisions of section 615 of the tariff act and sections 3061 and 3062,

Revised Statutes, for the forfeiture of automobiles transporting narcotic drugs imported contrary to law. It is necessary to invoke the aid of the Bureau of Customs in order to do this.

When collectors of customs adopt the seizures of automobiles made by narcotic officers, where the appraised value does not exceed \$1,000 and where no claim and bond are filed as provided by section 508 of the tariff act, collectors, after publication, may declare such vehicles summarily forfeited; but in cases in which a claim and bond are filed, or in cases where the appraised value exceeds \$1,000, the United States attorney for the district in which the seizure is made must proceed to a condemnation in the manner prescribed by law.

Due to the growing difficulty of establishing forfeitures of automobiles, the time is not far distant when such a seizure will be a useless proceeding, unless steps are taken to secure legislation designed to correct the defects in the present law or, preferably, a new law is enacted giving the Bureau of Narcotics authority to initiate proceedings looking to the forfeiture of all means used for the transportation or concealment of narcotic drugs not bearing appropriate internal revenue tax stamps. Otherwise one of the strongest curbs we have against the traffic will be swept away.

Since the adoption of this procedure under the customs laws a number of questions have arisen in the courts, including that of the Government's right of establishing probable cause as required by the tariff act and the lengths to which it must go to prove that narcotic drugs found in or upon a vehicle were unlawfully imported. The courts, unfortunately, have held adversely to the interests of the Government, although their decisions were based upon sound principles of law.

It has been necessary to abandon this procedure in a substantial number of judicial districts, and, as knowledge of these views is spread about, it becomes increasingly difficult to act. Forfeitures when made must be handled by the collector of customs, and that official must obtain specific authority from the head of his bureau in each case for fear that a seizure might be declared unlawful and that he might be held personally liable.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit went so far as to suggest in one case, that of *One Kissel Touring Car* (289 Fed. 120), the need of new legislation on this subject in the following language:

The difficulty of cases like the present would be obviated if Congress would make the vehicles subject to forfeiture for the transportation of narcotics upon which tax had not been paid.

The draft submitted follows the internal revenue law. It seems to provide a logical means for handling this matter. The seizure and forfeiture of automobiles under the narcotic laws apparently is an internal-revenue matter, and the proposed forfeiture provision seems to present an effective aid to the proper enforcement of the narcotic laws.

The modern automobile, with its quick pick-up and high speed, serves the elusive peddler of narcotics effectively. It had not reached its present state of efficiency when the Federal narcotic laws came into being in 1914, nor was its present widespread use for the purpose of law evasion contemplated. Airplanes are not unknown in smuggling operations. The code of Federal narcotic laws will not be complete or wholly effective—the narcotic enforcement agencies will not be on equal footing with the smuggler and the peddler—until adequate provision is included which provides for the seizure and forfeiture of privately owned automobiles and aircraft used in furtherance of the illicit traffic in narcotics.

The proposed bill surrounds the innocent owner with proper safeguards; provides a simplified procedure whereby vehicles under the value of \$1,000 may be properly forfeited without going through the Federal courts and adding more work to their already arduous duties, and at the same time relieves the Government of the impossible task of tracing each small package of narcotic drugs found in the illicit traffic back to the source of its unlawful entry into the country by placing the burden upon the person in whose

possession it may be found of showing that he did receive it in a lawful manner. This follows the principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Casey v. United States* (276 U. S. 413), in which it held that the throwing upon accused men the burden of proving facts peculiarly within their knowledge, and hidden from discovery by the Government, violates none of their constitutional rights.

Mr. President, I read with horror an item appearing in the Japan Advertiser of September 21, 1932, that the Manchukuo Government has promulgated provisional regulations governing the sale of opium for smoking purposes to the general public. This step was taken preparatory to the adoption of an opium-monopoly system, for which a committee will be appointed to make all the necessary preparations. I am informed that the Japanese Government is now arranging for a loan which will be secured by sales of opium for smoking purposes to the Chinese of Manchukuo. Does that mean that the Japanese Government is taxing sales of opium for smoking purposes in Manchukuo to secure revenue? This means that a revenue-yielding opium monopoly will soon legally supply opium with which to drug those Chinese in Manchukuo who have not yet fallen victims to the illicit traffic in morphine, heroin, and cocaine.

In December, 1923, Congress passed a joint resolution in which it was stated that the United States of America, in dealing with the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs within its own Territories and possessions, notably in the Philippine Islands, and in cooperating sympathetically with the efforts of the Government of China in dealing with its opium problem, has always been committed, without regard to revenue, to a program for the complete suppression and prohibition of the production of and traffic in them except for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

There is just another matter before I close: Last year in Geneva Americans forced a convention on the manufacturing nations of the world to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs to medical needs of the world. Some 40 nations signed that convention to stop the overmanufacture of drugs, which has amounted in five years to as much as 100 tons in European countries. This body last April ratified that convention and thereby placed the United States before the world as the first government to ratify the Geneva limitations convention of 1931.

Since that time, I am informed, the United States, Canada, Persia, Poland, Portugal, and Sweden have ratified the 1931 Geneva convention. Twenty-five countries must ratify before April, 1933, to put the convention into force. Of these, four of six drug manufacturing nations must have ratified: England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, and the United States. The United States is the only drug manufacturing nation which has ratified.

It is now up to four of the five manufacturing nations in Europe to ratify this convention, namely, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany; and I sincerely hope that my voice will be heard by our South American neighbors, who are also afflicted with this problem, and who should ratify the treaty immediately so that it will go into effect the early part of this year and will thereby serve as a great boon to the world in the cause of humanity and justice.

The world, and especially America, received this magnificent Christmas gift in the form of a ban on that day on the narcotic trade by President Mustapha Kemal, of Turkey. He presided over a Cabinet meeting that closed the narcotic factories of Constantinople and is limiting the poppy cultivation to meet medicinal opium needs. This makes the President of Turkey one of the outstanding leaders in the international antinarcotic war.

This action is particularly significant to the United States, because in the past two years the unfortunate victims of this traffic in the United States have been entirely supplied from drugs which were the output of the three factories closed by the President of Turkey.

This, too, has been brought about by American leadership in the cause. This leadership was in the hands of that fighting crusader, that very dear friend of many of us, that

excellent public servant, Stephen G. Porter, late a Member of Congress and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. His work for this cause goes marching on and on. I believe the time will soon be here when this narcotic drug will cease to be used for any other than medicinal purposes.

I invite the attention of the powers generally and of Japan particularly to an international opium convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, article 6 of chapter 2 of which reads:

That the contracting powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the internal trade and the use of prepared opium.

Prepared opium is smoking opium. Does this provision imply that 20 years after it was signed one of the contracting powers may force the establishment of an opium-smoking monopoly in newly acquired territory merely for the purpose of obtaining revenue under the guise of suppressing the traffic? It does not. Much criticism as has been leveled at some of the European powers for revenue-producing opium-smoking monopolies in the Far East, I can not find words adequate to cover the justifiable criticism that might be leveled at this proposed opium-smoking monopoly in Manchukuo, and I believe that this Government and other signatories to The Hague convention should lodge an immediate protest against what is a clear violation of the terms of that solemn convention.

Mr. President, I desire to insert in the RECORD the following newspaper articles and editorials commenting on traffic in narcotics: First, a translation of an article appearing in the Japan Advertiser of September 21, 1932; second, an Associated Press dispatch appearing in the Washington Star of December 26, 1932; next, an editorial appearing in the Washington Herald of January 2, 1933; next, an editorial appearing in the Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail of December 27, 1932.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[Translation of article appearing in Japan Advertiser September 21, 1932]

The Manchukuo Government has promulgated provisional regulations governing the sale of opium to the general public. This step was taken preparatory to the adoption of an opium-monopoly system, for which a committee will be appointed to make all necessary preparations.

[From the Washington Star, December 26, 1932]

KEMAL PLACES BAN ON NARCOTIC TRADE—TURKISH ORDER AGAINST REOPENING FACTORIES AND PLANTING POPPIES HAILED AS WORLD AID

ANGORA, TURKEY, December 26.—President Mustapha Kemal was inaugurating to-day, with "iron" decrees, a new Turkish reform of international importance—severe state control and limitation of narcotic drugs.

The Gazi-himself presided at a cabinet meeting Christmas Day at which it was decided that three recently closed narcotic factories in Istanbul will not be allowed to reopen, that poppy cultivation will be severely limited to meet medicinal opium needs, that Turkey will adhere to the international Hague and Geneva drug traffic accords, and that special tribunals will be created to try narcotic smugglers and illegal manufacturers.

The cabinet decree concluded: "Thus we accomplish our most modern and most civilized duty toward the Turkish nation and humanity."

This act of Kemal Pasha and his record for rigid enforcement of his reforms in Turkey make him one of the outstanding leaders in international antinarcotic war.

[From the Washington Herald, January 2, 1933]

TURKISH CABINET'S ACT IN BANNING "DOPE" EVIL A BOON TO HUMANITY

On Christmas Day the Republic of Turkey made a decision of the utmost importance—one that will do more for humanity than any other material gift this Christmas brought a troubled world.

Under the humane and progressive leadership of President Mustapha Kemal the Turkish cabinet at its Christmas Day meeting decided to apply to opium and other habit-forming drugs effective control and limitation.

As a result of this new reform Turkey will enforce the following antinarcotic program:

1. Limitation of poppy cultivation to medicinal needs.
2. Refusal of permission to reopen three narcotic factories recently closed at Istanbul.



3. Creation of special tribunals to try narcotic smugglers and illegal manufacturers.

4. Adherence by Turkey to The Hague and Geneva international accords for control of the narcotic traffic.

Illicit manufacturers of habit-forming drugs who are citizens of other European countries have long used Turkey as a base for their nefarious traffic. Istanbul, as a result, became a center from which drug peddlers smuggled their poisonous wares to all parts of the world.

By cleaning up the situation throughout Turkey and pledging the whole force of the Turkish Government to keep it clean, President Mustapha Kemal makes the Turkish Government henceforth a powerful ally in this new war of the allies against the illicit drug traffic.

And the Government and people of the United States should be the first to felicitate Turkey's progressive leader for the service to humanity which this new reform will render.

Now, more than ever, it becomes the duty of the governors of the several States of our own Union to begin the new year by urging their legislatures to enact the uniform State narcotic law in order that the United States may control and limit the drug traffic as effectively as Turkey has finally and wisely made up her mind to do.

[From the Charleston (W. Va.) Daily Mail, December 27, 1932]

"AN OPIUM PEDDLER"

Another black mark has been added to Japan's record in China by announcement from Tokyo that a state opium monopoly has been established in Manchukuo. This step was made known officially in a statement revealing that a 30,000,000 yen gold bond issue had been secured by the salt gabelle and by the revenue from the sale of opium in Manchukuo territory, amounting to about 5,000,000 yen annually.

The sale of opium and other narcotics was illegal in Manchuria when the latter was wrested from China by Japanese and made an independent state.

The latest move shows that Japan is equally careless of its obligations growing out of other international agreements as it is of those with respect to the territorial integrity of China. Japan is a member of The Hague agreement providing for the gradual suppression of the traffic in opium. It is never at a loss, however, to justify its action.

Its invasion and mutilation of China, Japanese officials repeatedly have declared, was necessary as a measure of self-defense. The contention now is made that establishment of a state opium monopoly throughout what formerly was Manchuria is, actually, in the interest of opium suppression. Although traffic in opium in Manchuria was illegal, say the Japanese, it was carried on extensively. By making it a state business, they assert, a check will be placed on the traffic.

Contradiction of this is seen in the fact that no regulations looking to curtailing the use and sale of the drug have been put into effect. A state monopoly exists in Formosa, and the system there is said to have brought about a decline in the consumption of the drug. A registration and rationing method is in operation and close check is kept on opium smokers in an effort to prevent the spread of the practice. Apparently, though, no such safeguards are contemplated in Manchukuo, with the probability that there will be a rapid increase of the evil. Another danger is also that Manchukuo will be used as a center of vast smuggling operations into inner and outer Mongolia and China proper. Chinese claim that this is already taking place.

The Japanese course invites universal condemnation. Use of opium is one of the world's greatest evils and one of the hardest to stop. The nations which signed The Hague convention aimed at its suppression pledged themselves to certain courses of action designed to wipe out this evil. If its provisions were lived up to by the signatories, achievement of the objective would not be impossible.

S. 5318

A bill to provide for the forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, or other means used to transport or conceal unstamped narcotic drugs, or to facilitate the purchase and sale thereof, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That whenever any automobile, vessel, motor or aircraft, or other vehicle or means is used to transport or conceal any narcotic drug not bearing appropriate tax-paid internal-revenue stamps as required by the narcotic laws of the United States, or is used to facilitate or aid the unlawful purchase, sale, barter, exchange, or giving away thereof, whether such drug is transported or concealed upon the person of any occupant of such vehicle or in or upon the vehicle or means so used, such automobile, vessel, motor or aircraft, or other vehicle or means so used shall, at any time thereafter, be subject to seizure and forfeiture: *Provided,* That the absence of appropriate tax-paid internal-revenue stamps from such narcotic drugs shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

SEC. 2. Whenever the commissioner of narcotics, his assistants, inspectors, agents, or other person authorized by law to make such seizures, shall discover such unstamped drugs being transported or concealed, it shall be his duty to seize such drugs, to take possession of the vehicle or means so used, and to place them in the custody of the narcotic officer in charge of the division in which the seizure occurred, to await disposition according to law.

SEC. 3. The commissioner shall require an appraiser to determine the domestic value, at the time and place of appraisement, of the vehicle or means so used, and if the value returned by the appraiser is greater than \$1,000, the commissioner shall transmit a report of the case, with the names of available witnesses, to the United States attorney for the district in which the seizure occurred, and the latter shall institute proceedings for the condemnation of such property, which shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made.

SEC. 4. If the value returned by the appraiser of such vehicle or means does not exceed \$1,000, the commissioner shall cause a notice of the seizure and intention to sell the property to be published for at least three consecutive weeks in such manner as he may direct. Any person claiming such property or an interest therein may, within 30 days of the date of first publication of such notice, file with the commissioner a claim stating his interest therein. Upon the filing of such claim and the giving of a bond to the United States in the penal sum of \$250, with sureties to be approved by the commissioner, conditioned that in case of condemnation of the property so claimed, the obligor shall pay all costs and expenses incident to the proceeding to obtain such condemnation, the commissioner shall transmit such claim, with a duplicate list and description of the property seized, together with the names of available witnesses, to the United States attorney for the district in which the seizure occurred, and the latter shall immediately institute proceedings for the condemnation of such property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. If no claim is filed or bond given within the time specified herein, the commissioner shall declare the vehicle or means so seized to be forfeited, shall sell the same at public auction, and, after deducting the actual costs of seizure, advertising, custody, and sale, shall deposit any balance remaining in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 6. Whenever, in proceedings for forfeitures under this act, the absence of appropriate tax-paid internal revenue stamps from such drugs is established, the burden shall be upon the claimant to show good cause for remitting or mitigating the forfeiture, and the court shall have jurisdiction to remit or mitigate such forfeiture, and to adjudicate the claims of all parties in interest; but unless good cause to remit or mitigate the forfeiture is shown by the owner, upon application therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury, the court shall order the vehicle or means so forfeited to be delivered to the Treasury Department for disposition in accordance with the further provisions of this act; otherwise the court shall order the sale of such property at public auction and the proceeds applied to the payment of all proper costs incident to the seizure, advertising, custody, condemnation, and sale, except those covered by the bond hereinbefore required, and to the satisfaction of such liens, according to their priorities, established by intervention or otherwise in the proceeding brought for condemnation, as having been bona fide and created without the lienor having any notice that the property was used or was to be used in the manner described hereinbefore; any balance remaining shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided,* That where condemnation is denied, the appropriations for defraying the expenses of enforcement of the narcotic laws shall hereafter be available for the payment of all proper claims incident to the seizure, custody, advertising, and proceedings for condemnation.

SEC. 7. Where no claim is filed or bond given, or where vehicles are delivered to the Treasury Department under order of court, the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize their use by narcotic officers for official purposes only, in the enforcement of the narcotic laws of the United States, until such time as they are no longer needed for such official use, when they shall be disposed of in the same manner as other surplus property; and the appropriations for defraying the expenses of enforcement of the narcotic laws shall also be available for payment of the actual costs incident to seizures, advertising, custody, and condemnation of such property, the satisfaction of such liens as may be allowed by the court, and payment of the expenses of maintenance, repair, and operation of such vehicles: *Provided, however,* That a report shall be submitted to Congress each year in the Budget, setting forth in detail a description of the vehicles so acquired, the cost of acquiring, the appraised value thereof, the uses to which they have been put, the appraised value of the seizures resulting from their use, and the expense of operating such vehicles.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to any common carrier in the transaction of business as such common carrier, or to any United States, State, county, municipal, district, Territorial, or insular officer or official acting within the scope of his official duties.

SEC. 9. Any person claiming an interest in property which has been forfeited under the provisions of this act may at any time within three months after the date of such forfeiture apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the forfeiture and the restoration of the property, or, if sold, of the proceeds of the sale, or such part thereof as may be claimed by him. Upon the production of satisfactory proof that the claimant did not know of the seizure prior to the declaration or condemnation of forfeiture, and was in such circumstances as prevented him from knowing of the same, and that such forfeiture was incurred without any willful negligence on the part of the applicant, the Secretary of the Treasury may order the return of the property upon the

payment by the applicant of a sum equal to the amount expended by the United States incident and consequent to the seizure; or, if the property has been sold, the Secretary may order the proceeds of the sale, or any part thereof, restored to the applicant after deducting the costs incident to the seizure and sale.

SEC. 10. That all provisions of law inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed only to the extent of such inconsistency, and the provisions herein for the seizure and forfeiture of unstamped drugs and the vehicles and means used as described in section 1 hereof shall be construed as in addition to existing laws.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on —, —.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate prior to Tuesday, January 3, 1933, which have not previously appeared in the Congressional Record*

##### AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

F. Lamot Belin, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Poland.

##### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Norman Armour, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Haiti.

Nathan William MacChesney, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominion of Canada.

##### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL GENERAL

Paul Knabenshue, of Ohio, to act as minister resident and consul general of the United States of America to Iraq.

##### CONSULS GENERAL

Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, to be consul general.

Ernest L. Ives, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

##### SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Harold Shantz, of New York.

H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.

Winthrop R. Scott, of Ohio.

H. Merle Cochran, of Arizona.

Robert Lacy Smyth, of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a consul, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

George M. Graves, of Vermont, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a vice consul of career, to be also a secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

##### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Kenneth Mackintosh, of Washington, to be United States circuit judge, ninth circuit, to succeed Frank H. Rudkin, deceased.

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

George E. Q. Johnson, of Illinois, to be United States district judge, northern district of Illinois, additional position. (Mr. Johnson is now serving under a recess appointment.)

##### JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER, of Iowa, to be judge of the United States Customs Court.

##### JUDGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

M. Pearl McCall, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Kathryn Sellers, whose term expired March 2, 1931.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

George P. Wentworth, of Florida, to be United States attorney, northern district of Florida, to succeed Fred Cub-

berly, deceased. (Mr. Wentworth is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Walter W. Sheppard, of Georgia, to be United States attorney, southern district of Georgia, to succeed Charles L. Redding, term expired. (Mr. Sheppard is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, to be United States attorney, northern district of Illinois, to succeed George E. Q. Johnson, appointed United States district judge. (Mr. Green is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Edward J. Gehl, of Wisconsin, to be United States attorney, eastern district of Wisconsin, to succeed L. H. Bancroft, resigned. (Mr. Gehl is now serving under a recess appointment.)

##### UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Samuel Purvis, of Georgia, to be United States marshal, middle district of Georgia. He is now serving in this position under an appointment which expired December 22, 1930.

##### MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Charles R. Crisp, of Georgia, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1937, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lincoln Dixon, deceased.

##### MEMBER OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Ernest I. Lewis, of Indiana, an interstate commerce commissioner for a term expiring December 31, 1939 (reappointment).

##### MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Frank Clark, of Florida, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term expiring June 22, 1937.

##### MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the United States Shipping Board for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate (reappointments):

Hutch I. Cone, of Florida, for a term of one year from June 30, 1932.

Samuel S. Sandberg, of California, for a term of two years from June 30, 1932.

T. V. O'Connor, of New York, for a term of three years from June 30, 1932.

##### MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

Vulosko Vaiden, of Farmville, Va., to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board for a term of eight years expiring August 6, 1940 (reappointment).

##### MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

H. Morton Bodfish, of Illinois, for a term of two years from July 22, 1932.

Franklin W. Fort, of New Jersey, for a term of four years from July 22, 1932.

William E. Best, of Pennsylvania, for a term of five years from July 22, 1932.

John M. Gries, of Ohio, for a term of six years from July 22, 1932.

##### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the terms indicated, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as follows:

Atlee Pomerene, of Ohio, for the unexpired portion of the term of two years from January 22, 1932.

Charles A. Miller, of New York, for the unexpired portion of the term of two years from January 22, 1932.



## GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Lieut. Col. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as Governor of Panama Canal, provided for by the Panama Canal act, approved August 24, 1912, vice Brig. Gen. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, resigned.

## VICE GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES

John H. Holliday, of Missouri, to be Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George C. Butte, resigned.

## COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Harris F. Mires, of Washington, to be assistant to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Ralph E. Smith, resigned.

## DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Lyman J. Briggs, of Michigan, to be Director of the Bureau of Standards, vice George K. Burgess, deceased.

## COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Thomas S. Yates, of Grayson, Ky., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 42, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to fill an existing vacancy.

Fred D. Wead, of Omaha, Nebr., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 46, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., to fill an existing vacancy.

## ASSAYERS IN CHARGE

Cecil T. Gray, of Louisiana, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, La., in place of Leonard Magruder, retired.

Winthrop H. Wright, of Montana, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., in place of William L. Hill, retired.

Newton A. Dunyon, of Utah, to be assayer in charge of the United States assay office at Salt Lake City, Utah, in place of John L. May, deceased.

## REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE

Elbert G. Laing, of Nebraska, to be register of the land office at Alliance, Nebr., vice James H. H. Hewett, retired; nominee having been appointed during the recess of the Senate.

## MEMBER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION

Leo O. Colbert, of Massachusetts, for appointment as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1879, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a 'Mississippi River Commission' for the improvement of said river from the Head of the Passes, near its mouth, to its headwaters," vice Robert L. Faris, deceased.

## COAST GUARD

Lieut. Commander Gordon W. MacLane to be a commander in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from September 1, 1932, to fill a vacancy in the rank of commander, occasioned by the retirement of Capt. (Engineering) Charles A. Wheeler.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Leon H. Morine to be a lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from May 15, 1932, to fill an existing vacancy.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Victor H. Haas to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Clifton K. Himmelsbach to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Kenneth E. Gamm to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

John W. Oliphant to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Ralph R. Braund to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Vernon A. Gotcher to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Seymour D. Vestermarck to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Hollis U. Maness to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Ray P. Breaux to be assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Joseph J. Dunlay to be assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Arthur L. Dopmeyer to be sanitary engineer with the grade of surgeon, to rank as such from September 5, 1932.

Edmund C. Sullivan to be sanitary engineer with the grade of surgeon, to rank as such from September 5, 1932.

Arthur P. Miller to be sanitary engineer with the grade of surgeon, to rank as such from September 5, 1932.

Frederic J. Moss to be sanitary engineer with the grade of surgeon, to rank as such from September 5, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Walter G. Nelson to be surgeon, to rank as such from October 1, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Calvin C. Applewhite to be a surgeon, to rank as such from October 1, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Roy E. Bodet to be a surgeon, to rank as such from October 1, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frank V. Meriwether to be a surgeon, to rank as such from October 1, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Albert E. Russell to be a surgeon, to rank as such from October 22, 1932.

Passed Asst. Surg. Ralph D. Lillie to be a surgeon, to rank as such from October 25, 1932.

Surg. Grover A. Kempf to be senior surgeon, to rank as such from August 16, 1932.

Senior Surg. Friench Simpson to be medical director, to rank as such from October 6, 1932.

Dr. Walter W. Hammond, jr., to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Dr. Harold L. Lawrence to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 1, 1932.

Dr. Leroy E. Burney to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 12, 1932.

Dr. Charles R. Mallory to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 1, 1932.

Asst. Surg. Harold D. Lyman to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from September 25, 1932.

Asst. Surg. Frederick W. Kratz to be passed assistant surgeon, to rank as such from October 29, 1932.

Interne Bert R. Boone to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

Interne Don S. Cameron to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

Interne C. Benjamin Spencer to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

Asst. Surg. (Reserve) Cassius J. Van Slyke to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

Asst. Dental Surg. (Reserve) Walter J. Pelton to be assistant dental surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

Asst. Surg. (Reserve) Oliver C. Williams to be assistant surgeon, to rank as such from November 16, 1932.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

*To be The Adjutant General, with the rank of major general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from February 2, 1933*

Brig. Gen. James Fuller McKinley, Assistant The Adjutant General, vice Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bridges, The Adjutant General, whose term of office expires February 1, 1933.

*To be Assistant The Adjutant General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from February 2, 1933*

Col. Edgar Thomas Conley, Adjutant General's Department, vice Brig. Gen. James F. McKinley, Assistant The Adjutant General, nominated for appointment as The Adjutant General.

*To be assistant to the Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank from January 1, 1933*

Col. Albert Ernest Truby, Medical Corps, vice Brig. Gen. Edward L. Munson, assistant to the Surgeon General, to be retired from active service December 31, 1932.

*To be Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of four years, from date of acceptance, with rank from January 9, 1933*

Col. Creed Fulton Cox, Field Artillery, vice Brig. Gen. Francis LeJ. Parker, Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, whose term of office expires January 8, 1933.

*To be brigadier generals*

Col. Alfred Theodore Smith, Infantry, from January 1, 1933, vice Brig. Gen. Paul A. Wolf, to be retired from active service December 31, 1932.

Brig. Gen. Francis LeJau Parker, Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, from February 1, 1933, vice Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Rockenbach, to be retired from active service January 31, 1933.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Second Lieut. Frank Theodore Folk, Infantry, with rank from June 12, 1930.

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Capt. Paul Parker Logan, Infantry (detailed in Quartermaster Corps), with rank from August 1, 1924.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

*To be captains*

First Lieut. John Carson Grable, Signal Corps, from December 16, 1932.

First Lieut. Guy Lewis McNeil, Air Corps, from December 18, 1932.

*To be first lieutenants*

Second Lieut. Herman Walter Schull, jr., Corps of Engineers, from December 16, 1932.

Second Lieut. Elmer Blair Garland, Signal Corps, from December 18, 1932.

MEDICAL CORPS

*To be captain*

First Lieut. Harry George Armstrong, Medical Corps, from December 15, 1932.

VETERINARY CORPS

*To be major*

Capt. James Lew Barringer, Veterinary Corps, from December 16, 1932.

MEDICAL CORPS

*To be major*

Capt. Arthur Alexander Hobbs, jr., Medical Corps, from December 13, 1932.

*To be captains*

First Lieut. Frederick Cantwell Kelly, Medical Corps, from December 12, 1932.

First Lieut. William Henry Powell, jr., Medical Corps, from December 12, 1932.

First Lieut. Junius Penny Smith, Medical Corps, from December 14, 1932.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Naval Constructor Emory S. Land to be chief constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years.

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

Lansing T. Smith to be postmaster at Anniston, Ala., in place of L. T. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1932.

Bettie T. Forster to be postmaster at Thomasville, Ala., in place of B. T. Forster. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

Virgil V. Cornelison to be postmaster at Akron, Ala., in place of V. V. Cornelison. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

John G. Bass to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala., in place of J. G. Bass. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Archie A. Frazee to be postmaster at Grand Bay, Ala., in place of A. A. Frazee. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Justic D. Smyth to be postmaster at Luverne, Ala., in place of A. R. Byrd, removed.

James W. Balkcom to be postmaster at Newton, Ala., in place of J. W. Balkcom. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Minnie V. Compton to be postmaster at Pine Apple, Ala., in place of M. V. Compton. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Eugene M. Reed to be postmaster at Russellville, Ala., in place of G. W. Graves, removed.

Emmett C. Sellers to be postmaster at McKenzie, Ala., in place of B. F. Beesley. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1930.

Jesse B. Adams to be postmaster at Ozark, Ala., in place of C. M. Cox, deceased.

ALASKA

Claude M. Link to be postmaster at Bethel, Alaska. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Loretta C. Hill to be postmaster at Hyder, Alaska, in place of O. F. Hill, deceased.

ARIZONA

Jessie I. Cooper to be postmaster at Chandler, Ariz., in place of E. E. Cooper, deceased.

ARKANSAS

Mamie L. Glasco to be postmaster at Bigelow, Ark., in place of M. L. Glasco. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Marshall Hickmon to be postmaster at Bradford, Ark., in place of L. A. Callis. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1932.

Carl Hicks to be postmaster at Dover, Ark., in place of W. D. Eakes, deceased.

Emmett R. Harrison to be postmaster at Lockesburg, Ark., in place of R. F. Locke. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1932.

Lena Hodges to be postmaster at Sulphur Springs, Ark., in place of Lena Hodges. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Olga C. Roberts to be postmaster at Tuckerman, Ark., in place of O. C. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Burns B. Fisher to be postmaster at Walnut Ridge, Ark., in place of C. W. White, removed.

William T. Bradley to be postmaster at Jasper, Ark., in place of J. M. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1932.

Harlen C. Rybolt to be postmaster at Louann, Ark., in place of G. O. Starnes. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1932.

Ruth D. Slaton to be postmaster at Joiner, Ark., in place of R. D. Slaton. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Myrtle D. Reed to be postmaster at Lincoln, Ark., in place of M. D. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

John W. Seaton to be postmaster at Luxora, Ark., in place of J. W. Seaton. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Julius T. Garner to be postmaster at Nashville, Ark., in place of J. T. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Isaac H. Steed to be postmaster at Star City, Ark., in place of M. W. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1932.

CALIFORNIA

Helen M. Eads to be postmaster at Avenal, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Cesar L. DeBenedetti to be postmaster at Concord, Calif., in place of P. M. Soto, deceased.

Katherine H. McLernon to be postmaster at Culver City, Calif., in place of K. H. McLernon. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.



Lewis J. Renshaw to be postmaster at Hilmar, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George W. Megrew to be postmaster at Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., in place of G. W. Megrew. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Roy J. Summers to be postmaster at San Simeon, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Mary L. Cogen to be postmaster at Santa Margarita, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Frances R. Deal to be postmaster at Walkermine, Calif. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Francis S. Wagner to be postmaster at Alta Loma, Calif., in place of F. S. Wagner. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Jay K. Battin to be postmaster at Angwin, Calif., in place of J. K. Battin. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Joseph C. Beard to be postmaster at Burlingame, Calif., in place of J. C. Beard. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Thomas S. Mackin to be postmaster at Duarte, Calif., in place of T. S. Mackin. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Wallace B. Sawyer to be postmaster at Galt, Calif., in place of W. B. Sawyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Felix B. LaCrosse to be postmaster at Half Moon Bay, Calif., in place of F. B. LaCrosse. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Josephine C. McCabe to be postmaster at Imola, Calif., in place of J. C. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

John E. Nolan to be postmaster at Jamestown, Calif., in place of J. E. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Myrtle M. Seymour to be postmaster at Linden, Calif., in place of M. M. Seymour. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Lillie A. Anderson to be postmaster at Morro Bay, Calif., in place of L. A. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Morris L. Williams to be postmaster at Pacoima, Calif., in place of M. L. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Kittie Pennington to be postmaster at Pico, Calif., in place of Kittie Pennington. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Charles J. Funk to be postmaster at Redondo Beach, Calif., in place of C. J. Funk. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

William J. Martin to be postmaster at Salinas, Calif., in place of W. J. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Isabelle S. Bowman to be postmaster at Vista, Calif., in place of I. S. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

William R. Towle to be postmaster at Canoga Park, Calif., in place of V. I. Renick, deceased.

Lulu M. Dunn to be postmaster at Capitola, Calif., in place of L. M. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

Carolyn M. Orcutt to be postmaster at Niles, Calif., in place of C. M. Orcutt. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Kurt W. Schulz to be postmaster at San Martin, Calif., in place of J. C. Gallant, removed.

Clara C. H. Hornsyld to be postmaster at Solvang, Calif., in place of C. C. H. Hornsyld. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

#### COLORADO

George H. Felton to be postmaster at Cragmor, Colo., in place of G. H. Felton. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Pearle L. Richeson to be postmaster at Orchard, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Fannie E. Arnett to be postmaster at Peetz, Colo., in place of F. E. Arnett. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Ira R. Wood to be postmaster at Ramah, Colo., in place of I. R. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Charles J. Funk to be postmaster at Sterling, Colo., in place of C. J. Funk. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Henry E. Nolte to be postmaster at Victor, Colo., in place of H. C. Moore, deceased.

Frederick V. Ellis to be postmaster at Arvada, Colo., in place of R. L. Newton, deceased.

Sadie E. Mear to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Colo., in place of S. E. Mear. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Thomas N. Wayne to be postmaster at Edgewater, Colo., in place of T. N. Wayne. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Nellie M. Mickey to be postmaster at Evergreen, Colo., in place of N. M. Mickey. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Ralph H. Weekly to be postmaster at Yuma, Colo., in place of R. H. Weekly. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

#### CONNECTICUT

George W. Fairgrieve to be postmaster at Bantam, Conn., in place of G. W. Fairgrieve. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Mary A. Tracy to be postmaster at Central Village, Conn., in place of M. A. Tracy. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Martin M. Hansen to be postmaster at Mansfield Depot, Conn., in place of M. M. Hansen. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

George E. Dickinson to be postmaster at Rockville, Conn., in place of G. E. Dickinson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Gordon B. Smith to be postmaster at Saybrook, Conn., in place of G. B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

James Service jr., to be postmaster at South Willington, Conn., in place of James Service, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

#### DELAWARE

Fred A. Huxtable to be postmaster at St. Georges, Del. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

John W. Dimes to be postmaster at Bridgeville, Del., in place of J. W. Dimes. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

John F. Phillips to be postmaster at Rehoboth Beach, Del., in place of J. F. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

#### FLORIDA

May E. Martin to be postmaster at Bay Harbor, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Robert R. Jones to be postmaster at College Point, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Ettie Dale to be postmaster at Holopaw, Fla., in place of J. M. Griffin, resigned.

Pauline Wylie to be postmaster at Orange Park, Fla., in place of Pauline Wylie. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Maude M. B. Martin to be postmaster at Sebastian, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Malcolm M. Maner to be postmaster at Zephyrhills, Fla., in place of M. M. Maner. Incumbent's commission expired December 31, 1930.

James Bailey to be postmaster at Boca Raton, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Ealer F. Campbell to be postmaster at Jay, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1931.

## GEORGIA

James H. Woodall to be postmaster at Brookhaven, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Guy H. Wells to be postmaster at Collegeboro, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

John S. Farrar to be postmaster at Scottdale, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Annie L. Pound to be postmaster at Woodland, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Charlie P. Smith to be postmaster at Enigma, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Louise Pettett to be postmaster at Concord, Ga., in place of R. E. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired June 3, 1930.

## HAWAII

Kwai Chew Lung to be postmaster at Kilauea, Hawaii. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

## IDAHO

William R. Ogle to be postmaster at Glenns Ferry, Idaho, in place of W. R. Ogle. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Clara H. Dunn to be postmaster at Hazelton, Idaho, in place of C. H. Dunn. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Albert T. Moulton to be postmaster at Victor, Idaho, in place of A. T. Moulton. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Maries E. Roos to be postmaster at Weippe, Idaho, in place of M. E. Roos. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Arthur N. MacQuivey to be postmaster at Wendell, Idaho, in place of A. N. MacQuivey. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Catherine J. Craig to be postmaster at Avery, Idaho, in place of C. J. Craig. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Robert R. Coon to be postmaster at Emmett, Idaho, in place of R. R. Coon. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Joseph B. Newbury to be postmaster at Mullan, Idaho, in place of J. B. Newbury. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Golda O. Coy to be postmaster at Bovill, Idaho, in place of G. O. Coy. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

## ILLINOIS

William H. Marquardt to be postmaster at Addison, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1931.

James E. Harley to be postmaster at Aurora, Ill., in place of J. E. Harley. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

William C. Hueckel to be postmaster at Caseyville, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Chris C. Wendt to be postmaster at Dundee, Ill., in place of C. C. Wendt. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Benjamin W. Landborg to be postmaster at Elgin, Ill., in place of B. W. Landborg. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Louis A. Luetgert to be postmaster at Elmhurst, Ill., in place of L. A. Luetgert. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1932.

William J. Seidemann to be postmaster at Eola, Ill., in place of E. B. Wetmore, removed.

Robert E. Robertson to be postmaster at Granite City, Ill., in place of M. A. Eisenmyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

John H. Brill to be postmaster at Hampshire, Ill., in place of J. H. Brill. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1932.

Eugene Saunders to be postmaster at Harvard, Ill., in place of Eugene Saunders. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Mary B. East to be postmaster at Highwood, Ill., in place of H. L. East, deceased.

William M. Amos to be postmaster at Huntley, Ill., in place of W. M. Amos. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Clifford C. Wimpres to be postmaster at Lombard, Ill., in place of C. C. Wimpres. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Roy B. Loveland to be postmaster at Manito, Ill., in place of W. L. Beebe, removed.

Charles T. Gilkerson to be postmaster at Marengo, Ill., in place of C. T. Gilkerson. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Edward J. Diemer to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Ill., in place of J. A. Beger, removed.

Lloyd L. Edmonds to be postmaster at Norris City, Ill., in place of E. E. Gott. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Lina S. Paschal to be postmaster at St. Charles, Ill., in place of L. S. Paschal. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Jesse E. White to be postmaster at South Beloit, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1932.

Joseph W. Everts to be postmaster at Virden, Ill., in place of J. R. Burris. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1931.

Edward J. Welfin to be postmaster at Wheeling, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Secondo V. Donna to be postmaster at Braidwood, Ill., in place of S. V. Donna. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

Bernice I. Bryant to be postmaster at Browning, Ill., in place of B. I. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired April 10, 1932.

Florence R. Edwards to be postmaster at Buffalo, Ill., in place of F. R. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Mary H. Hrdlicka to be postmaster at Cary, Ill., in place of M. H. Hrdlicka. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Harry V. Popejoy to be postmaster at Cropsey, Ill., in place of H. V. Popejoy. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

George W. Fritz to be postmaster at Durand, Ill., in place of G. W. Fritz. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Homer Darst to be postmaster at Eureka, Ill., in place of J. H. Laws. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

Robert E. Stephen to be postmaster at Frankfort, Ill., in place of R. E. Stephen. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

David A. Howard to be postmaster at Glasford, Ill., in place of D. A. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Frederick Rugen to be postmaster at Glenview, Ill., in place of Frederick Rugen. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Charles Jackson to be postmaster at Joy, Ill., in place of Charles Jackson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Jean T. Johnson to be postmaster at Kewanee, Ill., in place of J. T. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Rex C. Bliss to be postmaster at La Fayette, Ill., in place of R. C. Bliss. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Allan M. Dewey to be postmaster at La Grange, Ill., in place of F. H. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1926.

George A. Bowen to be postmaster at Lake Bluff, Ill., in place of G. A. Bowen. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Elizabeth Johnston to be postmaster at McNabb, Ill., in place of Elizabeth Johnston. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Charles E. Tanner to be postmaster at Minier, Ill., in place of Katherine Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.



Daisy F. Lynk to be postmaster at Mokena, Ill., in place of D. F. Lynk. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

Walter H. Sass to be postmaster at Monee, Ill., in place of W. H. Sass. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

Harry C. Smith to be postmaster at New Windsor, Ill., in place of H. C. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Alice Murray to be postmaster at Oneida, Ill., in place of Alice Murray. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Wallace G. Harsh to be postmaster at Peotone, Ill., in place of W. G. Harsh. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

Alfred E. Woodward to be postmaster at Sandwich, Ill., in place of E. F. Ledoyt, deceased.

Roscoe A. Lance to be postmaster at Table Grove, Ill., in place of R. A. Lance. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Clayton G. Blanchard to be postmaster at Tamaroa, Ill., in place of C. G. Blanchard. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Fred Frazier to be postmaster at Viola, Ill., in place of Fred Frazier. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Vera M. Carlson to be postmaster at Woodhull, Ill., in place of V. M. Carlson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Floyd L. Tarman to be postmaster at El Paso, Ill., in place of F. G. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1932.

Adam P. Brown to be postmaster at Henry, Ill., in place of A. P. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

William R. Fletcher to be postmaster at Joliet, Ill., in place of W. R. Fletcher. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1932.

Henry W. Mathis to be postmaster at Morton, Ill., in place of H. W. Mathis. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Bernard B. Boecker to be postmaster at Naperville, Ill., in place of S. S. Good. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1931.

Charles H. Cottrell to be postmaster at Quincy, Ill., in place of C. H. Cottrell. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

J. Clyde Wilson to be postmaster at Richmond, Ill., in place of J. C. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1928.

#### INDIANA

John W. Wilkins to be postmaster at Leavenworth, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Adelma R. Horn to be postmaster at Pennville, Ind., in place of A. R. Horn. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Winbern H. Dillon to be postmaster at Pittsboro, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George S. Thurman to be postmaster at Grand View, Ind., in place of H. O. Stuteville. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1932.

Frank J. Myers to be postmaster at Jasonville, Ind., in place of C. W. Wood, deceased.

Fritz Long to be postmaster at New Harmony, Ind., in place of H. D. Long, deceased.

Cora Lucas to be postmaster at New Haven, Ind., in place of Cora Lucas. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Darold W. Grossman to be postmaster at Argos, Ind., in place of D. W. Grossman. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Marshall W. Wingard to be postmaster at Camden, Ind., in place of M. F. Cline, removed.

Russel W. Carey to be postmaster at Carmel, Ind., in place of R. W. Carey. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

George W. Myers to be postmaster at Columbia City, Ind., in place of J. C. Burnworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

Olin J. Gibson to be postmaster at Hanna, Ind., in place of O. J. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Elmer D. Finke to be postmaster at Holland, Ind., in place of E. D. Finke. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

James F. Martin to be postmaster at Santa Claus, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Mark Broadwater to be postmaster at Yorktown, Ind., in place of Mark Broadwater. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

#### IOWA

William C. Granzow to be postmaster at Alden, Iowa, in place of C. C. Sheaffer. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1932.

Ren E. Fuller to be postmaster at Bedford, Iowa, in place of W. H. Lake, deceased.

Charles O. Shearer to be postmaster at Collins, Iowa, in place of C. O. Shearer. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Perry E. Rose to be postmaster at Earlham, Iowa, in place of P. E. Rose. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Harry O. Day to be postmaster at Shenandoah, Iowa, in place of H. O. Day. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Bernard E. Fraley to be postmaster at Albion, Iowa, in place of B. E. Fraley. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Vene T. Herrick to be postmaster at Bridgewater, Iowa, in place of V. T. Herrick. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Earl E. Silver to be postmaster at Center Point, Iowa, in place of E. E. Silver. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Charles A. Norris to be postmaster at Eldora, Iowa, in place of C. A. Norris. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

George T. Stauffer to be postmaster at Garrison, Iowa, in place of G. T. Stauffer. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Franklin E. Morrison to be postmaster at Garwin, Iowa, in place of F. E. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

William C. Moon to be postmaster at Greene, Iowa, in place of W. C. Moon. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Ludwig C. Pedersen to be postmaster at Kimballton, Iowa, in place of L. C. Pedersen. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Avery R. Sanderson to be postmaster at Lorimor, Iowa, in place of A. R. Sanderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

John T. Barginholt to be postmaster at Orient, Iowa, in place of J. T. Barginholt. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Amelia Sondag to be postmaster at Portsmouth, Iowa, in place of Amelia Sondag. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

William H. Ward to be postmaster at Ryan, Iowa, in place of W. H. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Edward M. Bratton to be postmaster at Shellsburg, Iowa, in place of E. M. Bratton. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Arthur O. Reinhardt to be postmaster at VanHorne, Iowa, in place of A. O. Reinhardt. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Bruce R. Mills to be postmaster at Woodbine, Iowa, in place of B. R. Mills. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Elizabeth Summers to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, in place of Elizabeth Summers. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Gilbert E. Jones to be postmaster at Hawkeye, Iowa, in place of G. E. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Verne L. Strike to be postmaster at Nashua, Iowa, in place of E. E. Simpson, resigned.

## KANSAS

John B. Misse to be postmaster at Highland, Kans., in place of L. W. Stricker, removed.

Henry A. Kittell to be postmaster at McPherson, Kans., in place of Eben Carlsson, deceased.

James C. Routh to be postmaster at Scranton, Kans., in place of O. G. Canfield, resigned.

William T. Venell to be postmaster at Bird City, Kans., in place of W. T. Venell. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Enos F. Halbert to be postmaster at Chapman, Kans., in place of E. F. Halbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Lloyd T. Erickson to be postmaster at Cleburne, Kans., in place of L. T. Erickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Albert H. Selden to be postmaster at Clyde, Kans., in place of A. H. Selden. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Clara G. Williams to be postmaster at Elgin, Kans., in place of C. G. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Wallace W. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Marysville, Kans., in place of O. A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

Herbert H. Glidden to be postmaster at Osborne, Kans., in place of H. H. Glidden. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

William T. Beck to be postmaster at Holton, Kans., in place of W. T. Beck. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Theodore C. Conklin to be postmaster at Mulvane, Kans., in place of T. C. Conklin. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Charles D. Wilcox to be postmaster at Rexford, Kans., in place of R. N. Nickerson, removed.

Louis Feuerbacher to be postmaster at Robinson, Kans., in place of R. B. Terrill. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1931.

Cecil A. Snodgrass to be postmaster at Selden, Kans., in place of R. J. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1932.

Chester A. Freeman to be postmaster at Tonganoxie, Kans., in place of C. A. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Pearl M. Mickey to be postmaster at Zurich, Kans., in place of P. M. Mickey. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

## KENTUCKY

Edna M. Burkholder to be postmaster at Crofton, Ky., in place of J. M. Burkholder, deceased.

Samuel E. Torian to be postmaster at Gracey, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Ray Roberts to be postmaster at Hyden, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

William M. Brooking to be postmaster at Pineville, Ky., in place of Robert Vanbever. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Lovenia F. Edwards to be postmaster at Walton, Ky., in place of R. M. Tewell, removed.

Henry O. Hausgen to be postmaster at Anchorage, Ky., in place of H. O. Hausgen. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

Walter C. Engle to be postmaster at Berea, Ky., in place of W. C. Engle. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Henrietta A. Schirmer to be postmaster at Ghent, Ky., in place of A. H. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1931.

Lou M. Thompson to be postmaster at Lyndon, Ky., in place of L. M. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Howard C. Lewis to be postmaster at Morehead, Ky., in place of H. C. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

G. Russell Ireland to be postmaster at Upton, Ky., in place of G. R. Ireland. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

John F. Graves to be postmaster at Arlington, Ky., in place of J. F. Graves. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1932.

Hugh B. Gross to be postmaster at Dawson Springs, Ky., in place of H. B. Gross. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Herbert E. Dixon to be postmaster at Scottsville, Ky., in place of H. E. Dixon. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

## LOUISIANA

John A. Marchand to be postmaster at Gonzales, La., in place of J. A. Marchand. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

Leon D. Schilling to be postmaster at Greensburg, La., in place of M. C. Phillips, removed.

Isidore A. Currault to be postmaster at Westwego, La., in place of I. A. Currault. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Etta B. Tonguis to be postmaster at Gramercy, La., in place of L. P. Bourgeois, deceased.

Thomas C. Reagan, sr., to be postmaster at Winnsboro, La., in place of T. C. Reagan, sr. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Noel B. James to be postmaster at Farmersville, La., in place of Harry Preaus. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1932.

Albert A. Thoman to be postmaster at Monroe, La., in place of A. A. Thoman. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Rena F. Humes to be postmaster at Natalbany, La., in place of R. F. Humes. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Sam H. Campbell to be postmaster at Oak Grove, La., in place of S. H. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

## MAINE

Orion R. Stanley to be postmaster at Kezar Falls, Me., in place of E. W. Sawyer, deceased.

Stanley W. Plummer to be postmaster at Oquossoc, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George H. Williams to be postmaster at Alfred, Me., in place of G. H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Arthur B. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Buckfield, Me., in place of B. A. Hutchinson, deceased.

John S. Clark to be postmaster at Caribou, Me., in place of R. C. Gary, resigned.

Henry W. Park to be postmaster at Mexico, Me., in place of H. W. Park. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Albert R. Michaud to be postmaster at St. Agatha, Me., in place of A. R. Michaud. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Emily E. Pynes to be postmaster at Sangerville, Me., in place of E. E. Pynes. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Charles W. Abbott to be postmaster at Albion, Me., in place of C. W. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Albert A. Marr to be postmaster at Hartland, Me., in place of A. A. Marr. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.



William E. Baker to be postmaster at Lubec, Me., in place of J. M. Pike. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Joe S. Stevens to be postmaster at Millbridge, Me., in place of J. S. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

## MARYLAND

John R. Watson to be postmaster at Cardiff, Md., in place of J. R. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

William H. Medford to be postmaster at Cambridge, Md., in place of W. H. Medford. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Robert S. Dodson to be postmaster at St. Michaels, Md., in place of J. F. Mansfield. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Frederick E. Cheever to be postmaster at Andover, Mass., in place of J. C. Angus, deceased.

Herman C. Maddocks to be postmaster at Brimfield, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Walter B. Morse to be postmaster at Danvers, Mass., in place of W. B. Morse. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Wayne A. Smith to be postmaster at Griswoldville, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Arthur L. Cushing to be postmaster at Island Creek, Mass., in place of Margaret Poole, resigned.

James P. Smith to be postmaster at Springfield, Mass., in place of J. P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Julius D. Miner to be postmaster at Monterey, Mass., in place of J. D. Miner. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Walter P. Abbott to be postmaster at Baldwinsville, Mass., in place of W. P. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Francis K. Irwin to be postmaster at Cataumet, Mass., in place of F. K. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Fred A. Tower to be postmaster at Concord, Mass., in place of F. A. Tower. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Arthur R. Merritt to be postmaster at Egypt, Mass., in place of A. R. Merritt. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Josephine M. Connell to be postmaster at Forge Village, Mass., in place of J. M. Connell. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Robert A. Clark to be postmaster at Sharon, Mass., in place of R. A. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Mary E. Joseph to be postmaster at Truro, Mass., in place of M. E. Joseph. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

## MICHIGAN

Noel H. Allen to be postmaster at Maple Rapids, Mich., in place of N. H. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Lempi M. Wertanen to be postmaster at Mass, Mich., in place of L. M. Wertanen. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Samuel Perkins to be postmaster at Norway, Mich., in place of Samuel Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Maude E. Doane to be postmaster at Pewamo, Mich. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Leon D. Corwin to be postmaster at Ashley, Mich., in place of L. D. Corwin. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

June L. Oliver to be postmaster at Beaverton, Mich., in place of J. L. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Thomas Watson to be postmaster at Birch Run, Mich., in place of Thomas Watson. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Marian A. Cleary to be postmaster at Clawson, Mich., in place of M. A. Cleary. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Christena T. Murphy to be postmaster at Gaines, Mich., in place of C. T. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

John Anderson to be postmaster at Gwinn, Mich., in place of John Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

John Mac Ritchie to be postmaster at Hillsdale, Mich., in place of E. F. Lyon. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Clifford L. Kenney to be postmaster at Milford, Mich., in place of C. L. Kenney. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Clinton E. Aukerman to be postmaster at Montgomery, Mich., in place of C. E. Aukerman. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Elizabeth Riggs to be postmaster at Munith, Mich., in place of Elizabeth Riggs. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Louis J. Braun to be postmaster at South Range, Mich., in place of L. J. Braun. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Fred Alford, sr., to be postmaster at Vulcan, Mich., in place of Fred Alford, sr. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Arthur M. Gilbert to be postmaster at Wakefield, Mich., in place of A. M. Gilbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Edna M. Angell to be postmaster at Alden, Mich., in place of E. M. Angell. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Clara M. Bevier to be postmaster at Flat Rock, Mich., in place of Henry Bristow, deceased.

Herbert E. Gunn to be postmaster Holt, Mich., in place of H. E. Gunn. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Norman E. Weston to be postmaster at Kent City, Mich., in place of N. E. Weston. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Lucien E. Scott to be postmaster at Rapid River, Mich., in place of F. J. Gravelle, resigned.

Hilda Webber to be postmaster at Trenary, Mich., in place of Hilda Webber. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Joseph D. Norris to be postmaster at Turner, Mich., in place of J. D. Norris. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

William Garner to be postmaster at Wayne, Mich., in place of H. C. Ziegler, removed.

## MINNESOTA

William J. Annon to be postmaster at Anoka, Minn., in place of G. H. Veidt. Incumbent's commission expired March 22, 1928.

Wilfred D. Oleson to be postmaster at Isanti, Minn., in place of W. D. Oleson. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1929.

David C. McKenzie to be postmaster at Lake City, Minn., in place of D. C. McKenzie. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1932.

Charles C. Jarvis to be postmaster at Mora, Minn., in place of C. C. Jarvis. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1927.

Charles J. Moos to be postmaster at St. Paul, Minn., in place of C. J. Moos. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1930.

Edith B. Petersen to be postmaster at Tyler, Minn., in place of N. F. Petersen, deceased.

Ralph Wright to be postmaster at Walker, Minn., in place of Arthur McBride, deceased.

Carl A. Hendrickson to be postmaster at Willmar, Minn., in place of E. A. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

Elizabeth Paul to be postmaster at Wykoff, Minn., in place of Elizabeth Paul. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Gustaf Lofgren to be postmaster at Argyle, Minn., in place of C. M. Krogh, deceased.

Ernest A. Schilling to be postmaster at Cottonwood, Minn., in place of E. A. Schilling. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Isaac R. Lamppa, jr., to be postmaster at Embarrass, Minn., in place of I. R. Lamppa, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Carl A. Qvale to be postmaster at Farmington, Minn., in place of C. A. Qvale. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Omer C. Heys to be postmaster at Glyndon, Minn., in place of O. C. Heys. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Edward C. Ellertson to be postmaster at Gully, Minn., in place of E. C. Ellertson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Alfred L. Mallery to be postmaster at Lakeville, Minn., in place of A. L. Mallery. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Emil C. Ernst to be postmaster at Lester Prairie, Minn., in place of E. C. Ernst. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Joseph L. Scalise to be postmaster at Marble, Minn., in place of J. L. Scalise. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Carl A. Ecklund to be postmaster at Marine on St. Croix, Minn., in place of C. A. Ecklund. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Norman L. Swanson to be postmaster at Moose Lake, Minn., in place of N. L. Swanson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Peter W. Gorrie to be postmaster at Morristown, Minn., in place of P. W. Gorrie. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Oscar W. Blomquist to be postmaster at Onamia, Minn., in place of Henry Goulet. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1932.

H. C. Emil Rasmussen to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, Minn., in place of H. C. E. Rasmussen. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Halvor Robberstad to be postmaster at Warroad, Minn., in place of Halvor Robberstad. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Carrie B. Quinn to be postmaster at Wells, Minn., in place of C. B. Quinn. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Anna C. Dallaire to be postmaster at Ah-gwah-ching, Minn., in place of A. C. Dallaire. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Nettie A. Terrell to be postmaster at Elysian, Minn., in place of N. A. Terrell. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

James H. Pelham to be postmaster at Menahga, Minn., in place of J. H. Pelham. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Laura Z. Cairns to be postmaster at Rice, Minn., in place of L. Z. Cairns. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Sadie A. Lane to be postmaster at Sherburn, Minn., in place of S. A. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

#### MISSISSIPPI

Roy A. Westbrook to be postmaster at Duncan, Miss., in place of M. R. Catledge, resigned.

Pink H. Morrison to be postmaster at Heidelberg, Miss., in place of P. H. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1932.

Eugene C. Montgomery to be postmaster at Hermanville, Miss., in place of M. D. Montgomery, deceased.

William L. Jansen to be postmaster at Okolona, Miss., in place of W. L. Jansen. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1932.

William H. Day to be postmaster at Belzoni, Miss., in place of Mary Norwood. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1932.

John P. Edwards, jr., to be postmaster at Ocean Springs, Miss., in place of J. P. Edwards, removed.

Leslie M. Harriman to be postmaster at Summit, Miss., in place of T. L. Cotten. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

John P. Bennett to be postmaster at Yazoo City, Miss., in place of S. W. Mott. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1930.

#### MISSOURI

Willard A. Shipman to be postmaster at Camdenton, Mo., Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Andrew L. Woods to be postmaster at Naylor, Mo., in place of A. L. Woods. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1931.

Charles L. Webster to be postmaster at South St. Joseph, Mo., in place of Harry Korf. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

George C. Blackwell to be postmaster at Breckenridge, Mo., in place of G. C. Blackwell. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Fred Fielder to be postmaster at Clarksville, Mo., in place of Fred Fielder. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Hobart Lewis to be postmaster at Downing, Mo., in place of Hobart Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Emma J. Lehman to be postmaster at Fortuna, Mo., in place of E. J. Lehman. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Maurice V. Smith to be postmaster at Laddonia, Mo., in place of M. V. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

George J. C. Wohlschlaeger to be postmaster at Affton, Mo., in place of G. J. C. Wohlschlaeger. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Stella M. Mountjoy to be postmaster at Ashland, Mo., Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Ida A. Sack to be postmaster at Bosworth, Mo., in place of I. A. Sack. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

A. B. Williams to be postmaster at Campbell, Mo., in place of A. B. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Joseph C. Muellersman to be postmaster at Festus, Mo., in place of J. C. Muellersman. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Delphia Johnson to be postmaster at Jerico Springs, Mo., in place of Delphia Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Stephen C. Accola to be postmaster at La Grange, Mo., in place of S. C. Accola. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Amos E. Jennings to be postmaster at Miami, Mo., in place of A. E. Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Thomas M. Fowler to be postmaster at Nelson, Mo., in place of T. M. Fowler. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Albert L. Brady to be postmaster at Oran, Mo., in place of A. L. Brady. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Claude W. McKissack to be postmaster at Orrick, Mo., in place of V. N. Remley, resigned.

J. Frank Wilson to be postmaster at Palmyra, Mo., in place of J. F. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Lizzie A. Rademaker to be postmaster at Parma, Mo., in place of L. A. Rademaker. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Rhoda K. Ward to be postmaster at Patterson, Mo., in place of R. K. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.



George R. Hendricks to be postmaster at Rutledge, Mo., in place of G. R. Hendricks. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Merritt A. McNeal to be postmaster at Watson, Mo., in place of B. G. Ozenbaugh, removed.

## MONTANA

Helen F. Gibb to be postmaster at Belton, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

James D. St. John to be postmaster at Corvallis, Mont., in place of T. L. Morris, removed.

Irene M. Grovom to be postmaster at Froid, Mont., in place of J. O. Dahl, deceased.

Myrtle C. DeMers to be postmaster at Hot Springs, Mont., in place of M. C. DeMers. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

John H. Burns to be postmaster at Wolf Creek, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

J. Clarence Manix to be postmaster at August, Mont., in place of J. C. Manix. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Alice L. Cory to be postmaster at East Helena, Mont., in place of A. L. Cory. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Charles E. June to be postmaster at Forsyth, Mont., in place of C. E. June. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Lucile D. Knight to be postmaster at Twin Bridges, Mont., in place of L. D. Knight. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1932.

I. Rollin T. Spaulding to be postmaster at Stevensville, Mont., in place of R. T. Spaulding. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Albert J. Baggs to be postmaster at Troy, Mont., in place of J. B. Farris, removed.

## NEBRASKA

George Beardsley to be postmaster at Clarks, Nebr., in place of George Beardsley. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1931.

Raymond L. Duncan to be postmaster at Fort Robinson, Nebr., in place of W. J. Allen, resigned.

Frank P. Majors to be postmaster at Peru, Nebr., in place of H. W. Bedell, deceased.

James H. Pile to be postmaster at Wayne, Nebr., in place of G. S. Mears, deceased.

Jesse G. Fountain to be postmaster at Dunning, Nebr., in place of J. G. Fountain. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Maude Pontius to be postmaster at Harrison, Nebr., in place of Maude Pontius. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

George W. Whitehead to be postmaster at Mason City, Nebr., in place of G. W. Whitehead. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Walter I. Farnham to be postmaster at Merna, Nebr., in place of W. I. Farnham. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Henry D. Grady to be postmaster at O'Neill, Nebr., in place of H. D. Grady. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Charles E. Waite to be postmaster at Whitman, Nebr., in place of C. E. Waite. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

George E. Hammer to be postmaster at Lexington, Nebr., in place of Frederick Nielsen. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1931.

Oscar L. Reed to be postmaster at Page, Nebr., in place of O. L. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

## NEVADA

Annie J. Christensen to be postmaster at Fernley, Nev. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Anna S. Michal to be postmaster at Round Mountain, Nev. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edna C. Mason to be postmaster at Tamworth, N. H. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George H. Rolfe to be postmaster at Concord, N. H., in place of W. R. Heath, deceased.

Hugh C. Young to be postmaster at Sunapee, N. H., in place of H. C. Young. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

## NEW JERSEY

Robert E. Torrance to be postmaster at Arlington, N. J., in place of R. E. Torrance. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Florence N. Watson to be postmaster at Edgewater Park, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Sadie V. Higgins to be postmaster at Kingston, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Agnes Despreaux to be postmaster at Middletown, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Anne W. Campbell to be postmaster at Tabor, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Raymond T. Scudder to be postmaster at West Trenton, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Ralph E. Liddle to be postmaster at Fords, N. J., in place of R. E. Liddle. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Alice L. Hassey to be postmaster at Iselin, N. J., in place of A. L. Hassey. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Marie M. Giroud to be postmaster at Sewaren, N. J., in place of M. M. Giroud. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Irwin D. Harris to be postmaster at Union, N. J., in place of I. D. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Stanley C. Potter to be postmaster at Woodbridge, N. J., in place of S. C. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

William M. Matthews to be postmaster at Berlin, N. J., in place of W. M. Matthews. Incumbent's commission expired May 2, 1932.

Vivian O. Walters to be postmaster at Franklin, N. J., in place of V. O. Walters. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Walter H. Craig to be postmaster at Gloucester City, N. J., in place of A. C. Powell, deceased.

Frank H. Burgher to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. J., in place of F. H. Burgher. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1932.

Harvey S. Stanwood to be postmaster at Island Heights, N. J., in place of A. A. Ayres, resigned.

Margaret R. Opdyke to be postmaster at Keansburg, N. J., in place of H. T. Ackerman, deceased.

Berta Baker to be postmaster at Leonardo, N. J., in place of Berta Backer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

John E. MacIlwain to be postmaster at Magnolia, N. J., in place of J. E. MacIlwain. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1932.

Walter G. Barber to be postmaster at Millville, N. J., in place of W. G. Barber. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Margarethe Grund to be postmaster at New Milford, N. J., in place of Margarethe Grund. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1932.

Robert J. Stell to be postmaster at Pompton Plains, N. J., in place of R. J. Stell. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Harry W. Mutchler to be postmaster at Rockaway, N. J., in place of H. W. Mutchler. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

William E. Guthrie to be postmaster at West Englewood, N. J., in place of C. G. Hanks. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1932.

## NEW MEXICO

James R. Roberts to be postmaster at Elida, N. Mex., in place of J. R. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

George H. Disinger to be postmaster at Hillsboro, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Charles C. Lee to be postmaster at Las Cruces, N. Mex., in place of C. C. Lee. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1930.

H. Emory Davis to be postmaster at Los Lunas, N. Mex., in place of H. E. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1930.

Selah C. Hoy to be postmaster at East Vaughn, N. Mex., in place of Ona Tudor. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1931.

Joseph R. Foss to be postmaster at Magdalena, N. Mex., in place of J. A. Houghton. Incumbent's commission expired January 15, 1931.

Elmer R. Brasher to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, N. Mex., in place of C. C. Sanchez. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1931.

David W. Patton to be postmaster at Tatum, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1930.

Timothy B. Baca to be postmaster at Belen, N. Mex., in place of T. B. Baca. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1931.

Clarence J. Dunshee to be postmaster at Des Moines, N. Mex., in place of Guy Miner, deceased.

Earl Douglass to be postmaster at Farmington, N. Mex., in place of Earl Douglass. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Bert C. Wright to be postmaster at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., in place of B. C. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Perry E. Coon to be postmaster at Gallup, N. Mex., in place of P. E. Coon. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1929.

Ernest U. Scott to be postmaster at Grenville, N. Mex., in place of E. U. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1930.

John H. York to be postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex., in place of J. H. York. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## NEW YORK

Medose J. Robert to be postmaster at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., in place of M. J. Robert. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

John J. Navins to be postmaster at Barrytown, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Ruth B. Poor to be postmaster at Belleville, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George W. Sawyer to be postmaster at Callicoon, N. Y., in place of Adam Metzger, resigned.

Elihu R. Church to be postmaster at Canandaigua, N. Y., in place of William Tracey, deceased.

Edwin E. White to be postmaster at Chauncey, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Henry A. Van Eenwky to be postmaster at East Williamston, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Minnie M. Wilson to be postmaster at Gorham, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Wilfred L. Coe to be postmaster at Hastings, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Louis S. Warren to be postmaster at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in place of H. V. Mulford, resigned.

Mae Belle Rozelle to be postmaster at La Fayette, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Waldron R. Hulst to be postmaster at Lagrangeville, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Marion S. Birdleough to be postmaster at Marathon, N. Y., in place of L. B. Morehouse. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1932.

Rachel H. Yocom to be postmaster at Montrose, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Arthur E. Premm to be postmaster at Oakdale Station, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

H. Greeley Brown to be postmaster at Otego, N. Y., in place of H. G. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Albert Pinfold to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, N. Y., in place of Albert Pinfold. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Walter H. Boyea to be postmaster at Sunmount, N. Y., in place of W. L. Bouchard, removed.

Anna M. Ball to be postmaster at Berkshire, N. Y., in place of A. M. Ball. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ormond M. Berrington to be postmaster at Clinton Corners, N. Y., in place of O. M. Berrington. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Jay F. Knapp to be postmaster at Great Bend, N. Y., in place of M. J. Pfister. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Roy M. Hackett to be postmaster at Hornell, N. Y., in place of R. M. Hackett. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Edwin W. Cushman to be postmaster at Keuka Park, N. Y., in place of E. W. Cushman. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Felix Norman to be postmaster at Piercefield, N. Y., in place of L. J. Desjardins, deceased.

Eleanor C. Griffing to be postmaster at Shelter Island, N. Y., in place of E. C. Griffing. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Frederick W. Ravekes to be postmaster at Ardsley on Hudson, N. Y., in place of F. W. Ravekes. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Leslie E. Daniels to be postmaster at Chaumont, N. Y., in place of L. E. Daniels. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Guy Shook to be postmaster at Claverack, N. Y., in place of Guy Shook. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Jay E. Swartwout to be postmaster at Clayton, N. Y., in place of J. E. Swartwout. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

May A. Griffin to be postmaster at Dryden, N. Y., in place of M. A. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Richard J. Higgins to be postmaster at East Rockaway, N. Y., in place of R. J. Higgins. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Irving S. Sears to be postmaster at Hamilton, N. Y., in place of I. S. Sears. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

William E. Rogers to be postmaster at Harmon-on-Hudson, N. Y., in place of W. E. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Charles E. Hardy to be postmaster at Hudson, N. Y., in place of C. E. Hardy. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Floyd A. Clayton to be postmaster at Ilion, N. Y., in place of C. R. Chismore. Incumbent's commission expired April 18, 1932.

Charles F. Brandt to be postmaster at Liverpool, N. Y., in place of C. F. Brandt. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Harmon A. Ranous to be postmaster at Minetto, N. Y., in place of H. A. Ranous. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Perry Deyo to be postmaster at New Paltz, N. Y., in place of Perry Deyo. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

King W. Drury to be postmaster at North Bangor, N. Y., in place of F. W. McKenzie, deceased.

Albert N. Cobb to be postmaster at Norwich, N. Y., in place of A. N. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Chris Fox to be postmaster at St. Johnsville, N. Y., in place of Chris Fox. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.



Edward A. Cronauer to be postmaster at Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., in place of E. A. Cronauer. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Charles W. Keeter to be postmaster at Rutherfordton, N. C., in place of J. H. Williams, removed.

Lossing L. Wren to be postmaster at Siler City, N. C., in place of R. H. Dixon, deceased.

Samuel B. Richardson to be postmaster at Southern Pines, N. C., in place of J. N. Powell, deceased.

Thomas A. Kennedy to be postmaster at Troutmans, N. C., in place of T. A. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Cloyd A. Potts to be postmaster at Davidson, N. C., in place of J. L. Sloan, deceased.

Sue M. Vick to be postmaster at Bailey, N. C., in place of S. M. Vick. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Ella N. Painter to be postmaster at Cullowhee, N. C., in place of E. N. Painter. Incumbent's commission expired Dec. 20, 1932.

## NORTH DAKOTA

James E. Galehouse to be postmaster at Carrington, N. Dak., in place of J. E. Galehouse. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1931.

Albert G. Tverberg to be postmaster at Grafton, N. Dak., in place of V. A. Tallackson, resigned.

Thomas G. Kellington to be postmaster at New Rockford, N. Dak., in place of T. G. Kellington. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1932.

James Zelenka to be postmaster at Solen, N. Dak. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Erick Myhre to be postmaster at Hampden, N. Dak., in place of Erick Myhre. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Lena L. Hintz to be postmaster at Dunn Center, N. Dak., in place of L. L. Hintz. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Henry G. Stenson to be postmaster at Fort Totten, N. Dak., in place of H. G. Stenson. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Karl E. Fischer to be postmaster at Hague, N. Dak., in place of K. E. Fischer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

John E. Nelson to be postmaster at Litchville, N. Dak., in place of J. E. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Julius O. Foley to be postmaster at Wyndmere, N. Dak., in place of Arnold Lien. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

## OHIO

Ralph I. Somerville to be postmaster at Adena, Ohio, in place of E. H. Somerville, deceased.

Janet E. Boster to be postmaster at Chesapeake, Ohio, in place of J. E. Boster. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

Elvah E. Unger to be postmaster at Gettysburg, Ohio, in place of E. E. Unger. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Veeda F. Stevens to be postmaster at Holloway, Ohio, in place of V. F. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Ralph B. Dragoo to be postmaster at Manchester, Ohio, in place of L. K. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1931.

Ruth Morgan to be postmaster at Miamitown, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Albert A. Stickel to be postmaster at Newtown, Ohio, in place of A. A. Stickel. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Worth D. Westenbarger to be postmaster at Wadsworth, Ohio, in place of W. D. Westenbarger. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Alan R. Branson to be postmaster at Wellington, Ohio, in place of A. R. Branson. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

George H. Scheetz to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Ohio, in place of G. H. Scheetz. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

William C. Parks to be postmaster at Cadiz, Ohio, in place of W. C. Parks. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Melroy C. Johns to be postmaster at Caldwell, Ohio, in place of M. C. Johns. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1932.

William H. Fellmeth to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, Ohio, in place of W. H. Fellmeth. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Joseph A. Link to be postmaster at Carthagena, Ohio, in place of J. A. Link. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

George P. Foresman to be postmaster at Circleville, Ohio, in place of G. P. Foresman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Guy G. Patchen to be postmaster at Columbiana, Ohio, in place of G. G. Patchen. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

James R. Geren to be postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, in place of J. R. Geren. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

John T. Wood to be postmaster at East Liverpool, Ohio, in place of J. T. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Jennie Fickes to be postmaster at Empire, Ohio, in place of Jennie Fickes. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Harry R. Hurn to be postmaster at Gallipolis, Ohio, in place of H. R. Hurn. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Gertrude E. Lawson to be postmaster at Irondale, Ohio, in place of G. E. Lawson. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Bayard F. Thompson to be postmaster at Jewett, Ohio, in place of B. F. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Franklin S. Neuhardt to be postmaster at Lewisville, Ohio, in place of F. S. Neuhardt. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Ross E. Powell to be postmaster at Middleport, Ohio, in place of R. E. Powell. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

John M. McConnell to be postmaster at Mingo Junction, Ohio, in place of J. M. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Charles E. Phillips to be postmaster at Moscow, Ohio, in place of C. E. Phillips. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Raymond R. Wilson to be postmaster at New Concord, Ohio, in place of W. C. Trace, removed.

Elmer E. Folk to be postmaster at Northfield, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

George L. France to be postmaster at Powell, Ohio, in place of G. L. France. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Perry A. Dickey to be postmaster at Rogers, Ohio, in place of P. A. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Frank J. Eckstein to be postmaster at Salem, Ohio, in place of F. J. Eckstein. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

George F. Barto to be postmaster at State Soldiers' Home, Ohio, in place of G. F. Barto. Incumbent's commission expired March 27, 1932.

Wellington T. Huntsman to be postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, in place of W. T. Huntsman. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ora M. Elliott to be postmaster at Twinsburg, Ohio, in place of O. M. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Glenn B. Rodgers to be postmaster at Washington C. H., Ohio, in place of G. B. Rodgers. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Stanley S. Sproul to be postmaster at Waynesfield, Ohio, in place of J. Q. Sanders, resigned.

Clarence S. Frazer to be postmaster at Xenia, Ohio, in place of C. S. Frazer. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1933.

Maurice M. Murray to be postmaster at Bluffton, Ohio, in place of M. M. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Edwin Seedhouse to be postmaster at Doylestown, Ohio, in place of Edwin Seedhouse. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ensign C. Newby to be postmaster at Eaton, Ohio, in place of E. C. Newby. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

John C. Brown to be postmaster at Farmersville, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1931.

M. Frances Dunham to be postmaster at Fayetteville, Ohio, in place of M. F. Dunham. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Bertram A. Bell to be postmaster at Genoa, Ohio, in place of B. A. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Elizabeth F. Kelley to be postmaster at North Olmsted, Ohio, in place of E. F. Kelley. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Rossiter S. Williams to be postmaster at Oak Hill, Ohio, in place of R. S. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1931.

Horace G. Randall to be postmaster at Sylvania, Ohio, in place of H. G. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Rhody E. Campbell to be postmaster at Toronto, Ohio, in place of R. E. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1933.

Arthur C. Oberlitner to be postmaster at Whitehouse, Ohio, in place of A. C. Oberlitner. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

#### OKLAHOMA

Frank O. Parker to be postmaster at Cement, Okla., in place of F. O. Parker. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Anna H. Figley to be postmaster at Hastings, Okla., in place of A. H. Figley. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Robert B. Morford to be postmaster at Lawton, Okla., in place of R. B. Morford. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1931.

Katherine Anderson to be postmaster at Ninnekah, Okla., in place of Katherine Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Louis C. Brown to be postmaster at Sasakwa, Okla., in place of D. G. Wood, removed.

Donald F. Bredbeck to be postmaster at Southard, Okla., in place of D. F. Bredbeck. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

James M. Adkison to be postmaster at Tulsa, Okla., in place of J. M. Adkison. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1931.

John J. Gayman to be postmaster at Chandler, Okla., in place of J. J. Gayman. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

William Carson to be postmaster at Lone Wolf, Okla., in place of William Carson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Clifton J. Owens to be postmaster at Mill Creek, Okla., in place of C. J. Owens. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Elmer A. Plunkett to be postmaster at Porum, Okla., in place of E. A. Plunkett. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Donald H. McMasters to be postmaster at Sapulpa, Okla., in place of W. F. Casteel, deceased.

Fred Ribelin to be postmaster at Shattuck, Okla., in place of J. R. Cartwright, removed.

Powell C. Singleton to be postmaster at Webbers Falls, Okla., in place of P. C. Singleton. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Joseph Beasley, jr., to be postmaster at Bowlegs, Okla., in place of Joseph Beasley, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Walter C. Campbell to be postmaster at Carnegie, Okla., in place of W. C. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Earl C. Moore to be postmaster at Forgan, Okla., in place of E. C. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Benjamin F. Rarick to be postmaster at Guymon, Okla., in place of B. F. Rarick. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

David D. Hessel to be postmaster at Hitchcock, Okla., in place of R. E. Bain, removed.

Ira G. Engle to be postmaster at Leedey, Okla., in place of B. A. Hawley, deceased.

John R. O'Connell to be postmaster at Willow, Okla., in place of J. R. O'Connell. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

#### OREGON

Sadie B. Jones to be postmaster at Oakridge, Oreg., in place of S. B. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Mary E. Grieve to be postmaster at Prospect, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Birdelle B. Sticha to be postmaster at Scio, Oreg., in place of J. S. Sticha, deceased.

Walter C. Grim to be postmaster at Aurora, Oreg., in place of Diana Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1932.

George C. Peterson to be postmaster at Bay City, Oreg., in place of G. C. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Amy L. Morand to be postmaster at Boring, Oreg., in place of A. L. Morand. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Howard C. Getz to be postmaster at Coquille, Oreg., in place of H. C. Getz. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Elbert Smith to be postmaster at Cottage Grove, Oreg., in place of Elbert Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Frederick D. Gardner to be postmaster at Forest Grove, Oreg., in place of F. D. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

J. Clyde Martin to be postmaster at Grants Pass, Oreg., in place of J. C. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Gaylord G. Godfrey to be postmaster at Independence, Oreg., in place of G. G. Godfrey. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Oscar I. Chenoweth to be postmaster at McMinnville, Oreg., in place of T. J. Warren, resigned.

Otis A. Wolverton to be postmaster at Monmouth, Oreg., in place of O. A. Wolverton. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Erle N. Hurd to be postmaster at Seaside, Oreg., in place of E. N. Hurd. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Willis E. Everson to be postmaster at Waldport, Oreg., in place of W. E. Everson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Eva M. Stewart to be postmaster at Westfir, Oreg., in place of E. M. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Mary F. Melvin to be postmaster at West Linn, Oreg., in place of M. F. Melvin. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Arthur W. Hodgman to be postmaster at Westport, Oreg., in place of A. W. Hodgman. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.



## PENNSYLVANIA

John S. Griffiths to be postmaster at Brownsville, Pa., in place of W. B. Edmiston. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1932.

Stanley C. Croop to be postmaster at Hunlock Creek, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Robert H. Wilson to be postmaster at Littlestown, Pa., in place of R. H. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1932.

James B. Flounders to be postmaster at Media, Pa., in place of J. B. Flounders. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1932.

John W. Clouse to be postmaster at Moscow, Pa., in place of J. W. Clouse. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Harvey A. Loser to be postmaster at Progress, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Sarah J. Graham to be postmaster at Starjunction, Pa., in place of D. M. Graham, deceased.

Rose C. Pierson to be postmaster at Villa Maria, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Park M. Skelton to be postmaster at Edinboro, Pa., in place of R. F. Austin, removed.

George M. Miller to be postmaster at Friedens, Pa., in place of G. M. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Clarence R. Baker to be postmaster at Hollsopple, Pa., in place of C. R. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Donald A. Whoolery to be postmaster at Smithfield, Pa., in place of D. A. Whoolery. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Bessie Havlichek to be postmaster at Smock, Pa., in place of Bessie Havlichek. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Herbert O. Hornbake to be postmaster at South Brownsville, Pa., in place of H. O. Hornbake. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Eli H. Shockey to be postmaster at Stoyestown, Pa., in place of E. H. Shockey. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Howard L. Orr to be postmaster at Tyrone, Pa., in place of H. L. Orr. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Charles R. Michener to be postmaster at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., in place of W. G. Minster, resigned.

Frances S. Bender to be postmaster at Canadensis, Pa., in place of I. E. Megargel. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1932.

Clement A. Grieff to be postmaster at Carrolltown, Pa., in place of C. A. Grieff. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

John F. Parrish to be postmaster at Cresson, Pa., in place of J. F. Parrish. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Sara A. Conrath to be postmaster at Dixonville, Pa., in place of S. A. Conrath. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

William W. Weise to be postmaster at Donora, Pa., in place of W. W. Weise. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Luther J. Lukehart to be postmaster at Du Bois, Pa., in place of L. J. Lukehart. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1932.

Mary G. Bowser to be postmaster at Knox, Pa., in place of G. H. Mull, removed.

Ralph B. McCord to be postmaster at North East, Pa., in place of R. B. McCord. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1933.

Jennett W. Todd to be postmaster at New Sheffield, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Clarence S. Sutton to be postmaster at Renfrew, Pa., in place of T. J. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1932.

Charles D. Gramling to be postmaster at South Fork, Pa., in place of C. D. Gramling. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

## PUERTO RICO

Concepcion Torrens de Arrillaga to be postmaster at Anasco, P. R. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Antonio Molina to be postmaster at Juncos, P. R., in place of A. G. Molina, deceased.

## RHODE ISLAND

Katharine Mulligan to be postmaster at Wickford, R. I., in place of L. J. Ward, removed.

William F. Caswell to be postmaster at Jamestown, R. I., in place of W. F. Caswell. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

John J. McCabe to be postmaster at Pontiac, R. I., in place of J. J. McCabe. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Henry Schwab to be postmaster at Washington, R. I., in place of Henry Schwab. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Belle G. Gaston to be postmaster at Aiken, S. C., in place of E. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 5, 1932.

Grace H. Brown to be postmaster at Edgewold, S. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Jesse J. Glass to be postmaster at Pacolet Mills, S. C., in place of J. J. Glass. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1932.

Robert C. Blackwell to be postmaster at York, S. C., in place of G. H. Hart, resigned.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Karl E. Zutz to be postmaster at Burke, S. Dak., in place of K. T. Kallander, resigned.

Philip S. Feldmeyer to be postmaster at Garden City, S. Dak., in place of P. S. Feldmeyer. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1932.

Henry O. Ramynke to be postmaster at Toronto, S. Dak., in place of H. O. Ramynke. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

John Harms to be postmaster at Bonesteel, S. Dak., in place of John Harms. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Earl F. Vandenburg to be postmaster at Conde, S. Dak., in place of E. F. Vandenburg. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Norman Lockwood to be postmaster at Doland, S. Dak., in place of Norman Lockwood. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

George O. King to be postmaster at Faith, S. Dak., in place of A. J. McCormack. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1932.

Alton E. Lewis to be postmaster at Henry, S. Dak., in place of A. E. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Fred W. Hink to be postmaster at Raymond, S. Dak., in place of F. W. Hink. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Hugh H. Gardner to be postmaster at Ree Heights, S. Dak., in place of H. H. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired May 10, 1932.

Charles A. Kostel to be postmaster at Tabor, S. Dak., in place of J. J. Kostel, jr., resigned.

Ezra J. F. Lamkee to be postmaster at Avon, S. Dak., in place of E. J. F. Lamkee. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Harold F. Brewer to be postmaster at Camp Crook, S. Dak., in place of H. F. Brewer. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Loretta M. Stromme to be postmaster at Garretson, S. Dak., in place of L. M. Stromme. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Oscar D. Hansen to be postmaster at Irene, S. Dak., in place of O. D. Hansen. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## TENNESSEE

Anthony R. Atkerson to be postmaster at Columbia, Tenn., in place of A. R. Atkerson. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Gussie Gobelet to be postmaster at Linden, Tenn., in place of Eva Shelton. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1932.

Belle Whittenburg to be postmaster at Ooltewah, Tenn., in place of Belle Whittenburg. Incumbent's commission expired May 19, 1932.

Jesse L. Hope to be postmaster at Lenoir City, Tenn., in place of J. L. Hope. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

John L. Law to be postmaster at Maryville, Tenn., in place of J. L. Law. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Hattie B. Simpson to be postmaster at Petros, Tenn., in place of H. B. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## TEXAS

Charles F. Palm to be postmaster at Carrizo Springs, Tex., in place of C. F. Palm. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1932.

Corban J. Lewis to be postmaster at Eddy, Tex., in place of C. J. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1932.

Annie L. Doss to be postmaster at Highlands, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

William M. Weaver to be postmaster at Idalou, Tex., in place of M. L. Carr, resigned.

John L. Vaughan to be postmaster at Lubbock, Tex., in place of J. L. Vaughan. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Beatrice L. Paquette to be postmaster at Skellytown, Tex., in place of B. L. Paquette. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Owen L. Bybee to be postmaster at Childress, Tex., in place of McDougal Bybee, removed.

Pennie S. Langen to be postmaster at Premont, Tex., in place of P. S. Langen. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Guy G. Goodridge to be postmaster at Robstown, Tex., in place of G. G. Goodridge. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Manton M. Earnheart to be postmaster at Trenton, Tex., in place of M. B. Earnheart, deceased.

Walter A. Hausman to be postmaster at Bay City, Tex., in place of C. J. Steves, removed.

Hudson L. Bohannon to be postmaster at Big Spring, Tex., in place of E. E. Fahrenkamp. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1932.

James C. Stratton to be postmaster at Blum, Tex., in place of J. M. Stratton. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Ralph B. Martin to be postmaster at Camden, Tex., in place of R. B. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Lester Gunst to be postmaster at Corpus Christi, Tex., in place of Gilbert McGloin. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

Spencer M. Monzingo to be postmaster at Crockett, Tex., in place of W. T. Cutler. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1931.

Alphonse Boog to be postmaster at D'Hanis, Tex., in place of Alphonse Boog. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

John D. Fatheree to be postmaster at Hebbronville, Tex., in place of E. H. Briscoe. Incumbent's commission expired March 21, 1932.

William I. Witherspoon to be postmaster at McAllen, Tex., in place of W. I. Witherspoon. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Thomas L. Spoons to be postmaster at Megargel, Tex., in place of C. C. White. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1932.

Imogen H. Garvin to be postmaster at Navasota, Tex., in place of I. H. Garvin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Millard H. Edwards to be postmaster at Nixon, Tex., in place of M. H. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Lydia Teller to be postmaster at Orange Grove, Tex., in place of Lydia Teller. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Leroy W. Williamson to be postmaster at Plainview, Tex., in place of F. L. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1931.

Casimiro P. Alvarez to be postmaster at Riogrande, Tex., in place of C. P. Alvarez. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Charles F. Boettcher to be postmaster at Weimar, Tex., in place of C. F. Boettcher. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

## UTAH

Nell L. Abbott to be postmaster at Fort Douglas, Utah, in place of N. L. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Paul G. Johnson to be postmaster at Grantsville, Utah, in place of P. G. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

David T. Lewis to be postmaster at Spanish Fork, Utah, in place of D. T. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## VERMONT

Kenneth A. Tudhope to be postmaster at North Hero, Vt., in place of J. T. Tudhope, resigned.

Theodore A. Sheldon to be postmaster at Rupert, Vt., in place of E. R. Sheldon, deceased.

Hiram E. Rowe to be postmaster at Barnet, Vt., in place of H. E. Rowe. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Donald J. Wilson to be postmaster at Bristol, Vt., in place of D. J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

William H. C. Whitcomb to be postmaster at Forest Dale, Vt., in place of W. H. C. Whitcomb. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ernest W. Gates to be postmaster at Morrisville, Vt., in place of E. W. Gates. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Avery G. Smith to be postmaster at St. Albans, Vt., in place of A. G. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Archie S. Haven to be postmaster at Vergennes, Vt., in place of A. S. Haven. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Kenneth A. Foster to be postmaster at Wolcott, Vt., in place of K. A. Foster. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## VIRGINIA

Audrey M. Snodgrass to be postmaster at Meadowview, Va., in place of A. M. Snodgrass. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Mary B. Wickes to be postmaster at New Market, Va., in place of M. B. Wickes. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1930.

James L. Humbert to be postmaster at Charlottesville, Va., in place of J. L. Humbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Richard L. Griffith to be postmaster at Hague, Va., in place of R. L. Griffith. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## WASHINGTON

Winifred L. Mayner to be postmaster at Bryn Mawr, Wash. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

John Maloney, jr., to be postmaster at Skykomish, Wash., in place of L. P. McIntyre, removed.



William C. Hubbard to be postmaster at Klickitat, Wash., in place of W. C. Hubbard. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Edward V. Pressentin to be postmaster at Rockport, Wash., in place of E. V. Pressentin. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Arthur Sayers to be postmaster at Bartley, W. Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Joshua G. Mayfield to be postmaster at New Martinsville, W. Va., in place of L. V. McIntire. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1932.

Lanta R. Hamric to be postmaster at Clendenin, W. Va., in place of M. D. Dye, deceased.

S. Roy Johnston to be postmaster at Hollidays Cove, W. Va., in place of J. A. Ferguson, removed.

Pearl L. Hughes to be postmaster at Keystone, W. Va., in place of P. L. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Merlin P. Perry to be postmaster at Man, W. Va., in place of Raymond Walls, removed.

Melvin W. Combs to be postmaster at Northfork, W. Va., in place of M. W. Combs. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Joseph N. Forman to be postmaster at Philippi, W. Va., in place of T. C. Scott, resigned.

## WISCONSIN

Addison F. Merrill to be postmaster at Alma Center, Wis., in place of L. H. Nolop. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1931.

Elmer B. Arentsen to be postmaster at Aniwa, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Dean F. Pope to be postmaster at Arena, Wis., in place of D. D. Shea, deceased.

Francis E. Johnson to be postmaster at Brantwood, Wis., in place of Elmer Carlson, removed.

Willard S. Green to be postmaster at Middleton, Wis., in place of L. G. Clark, deceased.

Wallace M. Comstock to be postmaster at Oconto, Wis., in place of W. M. Comstock. Incumbent's commission expired May 21, 1930.

David C. Pinkerton to be postmaster at Oshkosh, Wis., in place of E. P. G. Schlerf, removed.

Charles L. Calkins to be postmaster at Rhineland, Wis., in place of C. L. Calkins. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1932.

William C. Whittingham to be postmaster at Arpin, Wis., in place of H. F. Roehrig, deceased.

Charles C. Randolph to be postmaster at East Troy, Wis., in place of H. B. Linde, removed.

Grover L. Morgan to be postmaster at Oneida, Wis., in place of P. D. Harris, resigned.

George T. Classon to be postmaster at Weyauwega, Wis., in place of G. T. Classon. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1931.

## WYOMING

John A. Larson to be postmaster at Cokeville, Wyo., in place of A. J. Schils, deceased.

Alma M. West to be postmaster at Medicine Bow, Wyo., in place of A. M. West. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate Tuesday, January 3, 1933*

## APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

## CHAPLAIN

*To be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant*

First Lieut. William John Walsh, Chaplains' Reserve, with rank from December 21, 1932.

## PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY

## CHAPLAIN

*To be chaplain with the rank of major*

Chaplain Willis Timmons Howard (captain), United States Army, from December 25, 1932.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

## GENERAL OFFICER

*To be brigadier general, reserve*

Brig. Gen. Trelawney Eston Marchant, South Carolina National Guard, from December 23, 1932.

## POSTMASTERS

## ALABAMA

Culver M. Hillis to be postmaster at Athens, Ala., in place of C. M. Hillis. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1933.

Joseph S. Mathis to be postmaster at Atmore, Ala., in place of J. S. Mathis. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1933.

James C. Crim to be postmaster at Siluria, Ala., in place of J. C. Crim. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

## ARKANSAS

John A. Borgman to be postmaster at Jonesboro, Ark., in place of J. A. Borgman. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

## CALIFORNIA

Allen G. Thurman to be postmaster at Colfax, Calif., in place of A. G. Thurman. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

Otto R. Benedict to be postmaster at Huntington Park, Calif., in place of W. L. Cleveland, deceased.

Gladys B. Evans to be postmaster at Knights Landing, Calif., in place of G. B. Evans. Incumbent's commission expires January 9, 1933.

Bessie I. Metcalf to be postmaster at La Canada, Calif., in place of B. I. Metcalf. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1932.

Morris E. Crane to be postmaster at Pine Knot, Calif., in place of M. E. Crane. Incumbent's commission expires January 5, 1933.

Ora A. Woods to be postmaster at Winters, Calif., in place of O. A. Woods. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

## COLORADO

Walter M. Hoffman to be postmaster at Genoa, Colo., in place of E. P. Owen, deceased.

Lloyd L. Brown to be postmaster at Steamboat Springs, Colo., in place of C. E. Baer. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1932.

Valcie V. Vining to be postmaster at Wray, Colo., in place of V. V. Vining. Incumbent's commission expires January 9, 1933.

## CONNECTICUT

John J. O'Neill to be postmaster at Killingly, Conn., in place of J. J. O'Neill. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Albert N. Colgrove to be postmaster at Waterbury, Conn., in place of A. N. Colgrove. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1933.

## FLORIDA

Victor Allen to be postmaster at Bushnell, Fla., in place of Victor Allen. Incumbent's commission expires January 4, 1933.

## ILLINOIS

Herman O. Ewart to be postmaster at Greenup, Ill., in place of P. H. Conzet, deceased.

Wayne F. Carter to be postmaster at Mazon, Ill., in place of E. B. Gardner. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1932.

## INDIANA

Orville H. Engle to be postmaster at Bloomingdale, Ind., in place of E. H. Newlin, deceased.

Burl Kress to be postmaster at Clay City, Ind., in place of G. P. Crabtree. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Charles E. Barracks to be postmaster at Frankton, Ind., in place of C. E. Barracks. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Edith M. Albertson to be postmaster at Greens Fork, Ind., in place of E. R. Newman, resigned.

William M. Willmore to be postmaster at Vincennes, Ind., in place of W. M. Willmore. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

## IOWA

Howard Darland to be postmaster at Barnes City, Iowa, in place of Howard Darland. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

William W. Gundrum to be postmaster at Casey, Iowa, in place of W. W. Gundrum. Incumbent's commission expires January 9, 1933.

William H. Stevens to be postmaster at Templeton, Iowa, in place of W. H. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

## KANSAS

Benjamin F. Reinhardt to be postmaster at Bazine, Kans., in place of O. E. Becker, removed.

Henry N. Van Doren to be postmaster at Deerfield, Kans., in place of H. N. Van Doren. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1933.

Grace E. Wilson to be postmaster at Milford, Kans., in place of G. E. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1933.

Bertha E. Collins to be postmaster at Washington, Kans., in place of B. E. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1932.

Ulysses E. Van Dyke to be postmaster at Woodston, Kans., in place of U. E. Van Dyke. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1933.

## KENTUCKY

Levi Brooks to be postmaster at Blue Diamond, Ky., in place of Levi Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Jennie S. May to be postmaster at Stone, Ky., in place of J. S. May. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Elbert W. Beers to be postmaster at Van Lear, Ky., in place of E. W. Beers. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

## LOUISIANA

Blanche V. Williams to be postmaster at Angola, La., in place of B. V. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Katherine J. Moynagh to be postmaster at Harvey La., in place of K. J. Moynagh. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

## MARYLAND

Florence C. Larbie to be postmaster at Mount Savage, Md., in place of F. C. Lambie. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

George E. Snyder to be postmaster at Mendallstown, Md., in place of G. E. Snyder. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

George C. Eichelberger to be postmaster at Union Bridge, Md., in place of G. C. Eichelberger. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1933.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Henry A. Snow to be postmaster at Wellfleet, Mass., in place of J. P. McKay, deceased.

## MICHIGAN

George W. Paton to be postmaster at Almont, Mich., in place of G. W. Paton. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Harvey W. Raymond to be postmaster at Baraga, Mich., in place of H. W. Raymond. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1933.

Euphemia Hunter to be postmaster at Cass City, Mich., in place of Euphemia Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Willard A. Hilliker to be postmaster at Dryden, Mich., in place of W. A. Hilliker. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Edgar Rashleigh to be postmaster at Houghton, Mich., in place of Edgar Rashleigh. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1933.

Ernest L. Storbeck to be postmaster at Kinde, Mich., in place of E. L. Storbeck. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

David J. Doherty to be postmaster at Marlette, Mich., in place of D. J. Doherty. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Grace L. Riker to be postmaster at Millington, Mich., in place of G. L. Riker. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Peter Trudell, jr., to be postmaster at Negaunee, Mich., in place of Peter Trudell, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1933.

M. Adele Zinger to be postmaster at Ruth, Mich., in place of M. A. Zinger. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

## MINNESOTA

Sumner A. Peterson to be postmaster at Atwater, Minn., in place of William Peterson, deceased.

Fred E. Logelin to be postmaster at Belleplaine, Minn., in place of F. E. Logelin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Arthur F. W. Johnson to be postmaster at Dent, Minn., in place of A. F. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1933.

Frank R. Campbell to be postmaster at Eveleth, Minn., in place of D. P. McIntyre. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1932.

Nelson S. Erb to be postmaster at Faribault, Minn., in place of N. S. Erb. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Raymond P. Erickson to be postmaster at Franklin, Minn., in place of R. P. Erickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Effie B. Starkweather to be postmaster at Hackensack, Minn., in place of E. B. Starkweather. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

John L. Christianson to be postmaster at Harmony, Minn., in place of J. L. Christianson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Frederick A. Cooley to be postmaster at Heron Lake, Minn., in place of F. A. Cooley. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1933.

Kenneth F. Cobb to be postmaster at Norcross, Minn., in place of K. F. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ernest E. Meyer to be postmaster at Norwood, Minn., in place of E. E. Meyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ora D. Thompson to be postmaster at Porter, Minn., in place of O. D. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Frederick S. Purdy to be postmaster at Russell, Minn., in place of F. S. Purdy. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## MISSISSIPPI

Henry B. Edwards to be postmaster at Shuqualak, Miss., in place of H. B. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1931.

## MISSOURI

Irene Parrish to be postmaster at Gorin, Mo., in place of Irene Parrish. Incumbent's commission expires January 31, 1933.

Mattie A. Campbell to be postmaster at King City, Mo., in place of M. A. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1932.

Dana Gerster to be postmaster at Stella, Mo., in place of Dana Gerster. Incumbent's commission expires January 5, 1933.

Ray Streeter to be postmaster at Sturgeon, Mo., in place of Ray Streeter. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.



Horace E. Sherwood to be postmaster at Wyaconda, Mo., in place of H. E. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

William W. Russell to be postmaster at Center Sandwich, N. H., in place of W. W. Russell. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

John E. Horne to be postmaster at Milton Mills, N. H., in place of J. E. Horne. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Fred W. Sanborn to be postmaster at New Hampton, N. H., in place of F. W. Sanborn. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Maude B. Duston to be postmaster at Plaistow, N. H., in place of M. B. Duston. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## NEW JERSEY

Viola L. Van Note to be postmaster at Oakhurst, N. J., in place of V. L. Van Note. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Thomas E. Hunt to be postmaster at Penns Grove, N. J., in place of T. E. Hunt. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1928.

Walter E. Walling to be postmaster at Port Monmouth, N. J., in place of W. E. Walling. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Stephen T. Garrison to be postmaster at Port Norris, N. J., in place of S. T. Garrison. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

David Ryerson to be postmaster at Wayne, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Louis Meretta to be postmaster at Zarephath, N. J., in place of Louis Meretta. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## NEW MEXICO

William G. Lujan to be postmaster at Dawson, N. Mex., in place of W. G. Lujan. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1932.

Gertrude E. Reid to be postmaster at Dexter, N. Mex., in place of F. E. Knight. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1930.

John L. Augustine to be postmaster at Lordsburg, N. Mex., in place of J. L. Augustine. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

John H. Doyle, jr., to be postmaster at Mountainair, N. Mex., in place of J. H. Doyle, jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1931.

Elza White, jr., to be postmaster at Roswell, N. Mex., in place of C. H. Lutz, deceased.

Louise N. Martin to be postmaster at Socorro, N. Mex., in place of L. N. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

## NEW YORK

Robert E. Brown to be postmaster at Almond, N. Y., in place of R. E. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

William L. Fuller to be postmaster at Ellenville, N. Y., in place of W. L. Fuller. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

David W. Smith to be postmaster at Genoa, N. Y., in place of D. W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1933.

Herbert A. Roselle to be postmaster at Halesite, N. Y., in place of H. A. Roselle. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

James Agnew to be postmaster at Lake Ronkonkoma, N. Y., in place of James Agnew. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

John J. Kiely to be postmaster at New York, N. Y., in place of J. J. Kiely. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

Ernest E. Ridout to be postmaster at Purchase, N. Y., in place of E. E. Ridout. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Dennis Dillon, jr., to be postmaster at Raquette Lake, N. Y., in place of Dennis Dillon, resigned.

James A. Coughtry to be postmaster at Slingerlands, N. Y., in place of W. J. Herbage, deceased.

William Y. Wroten to be postmaster at Trudeau, N. Y., in place of M. E. Wroten, deceased.

Emma A. Frey to be postmaster at Vestal, N. Y., in place of E. A. Frey. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1933.

Daniel Van Alst to be postmaster at Wallkill, N. Y., in place of Daniel Van Alst. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Mary E. Harring to be postmaster at West Nyack, N. Y., in place of M. E. Harring. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Raymond C. Barker to be postmaster at Badin, N. C., in place of R. C. Barker. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Burt E. Stewart to be postmaster at Minot, N. Dak., in place of B. E. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1931.

Katie H. Henson to be postmaster at Munich, N. Dak., in place of K. H. Henson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## OHIO

John W. Keel to be postmaster at Bolivar, Ohio, in place of J. W. Keel. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Jesse W. Huddle to be postmaster at Lancaster, Ohio, in place of J. W. Huddle. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

George T. Newman to be postmaster at Malta, Ohio, in place of G. T. Newman. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1933.

Ira R. Kneisly to be postmaster at Osborn, Ohio, in place of I. R. Kneisly. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1932.

Alsina E. Andrews to be postmaster at Risingsun, Ohio, in place of A. E. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

## OKLAHOMA

Henry A. Ravia to be postmaster at Bessie, Okla., in place of H. A. Ravia. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1932.

Charles F. Ritcheson to be postmaster at Maysville, Okla., in place of C. F. Ritcheson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Boone A. Leatherman to be postmaster at Rosston, Okla., in place of B. A. Leatherman. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## OREGON

Albert N. Johnson to be postmaster at Estacada, Oreg., in place of A. N. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Rufus E. Bean to be postmaster at Freewater, Oreg., in place of W. D. Hardesty. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1932.

Harold Hershner to be postmaster at Hood River, Oreg., in place of T. F. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1932.

Alice Hoefs to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Oreg., in place of Alice Hoefs. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

Clarence C. Presley to be postmaster at Newport, Oreg., in place of C. C. Presley. Incumbent's commission expires January 9, 1933.

Clarence H. Penland to be postmaster at Pendleton, Oreg., in place of Thomas Thompson, deceased.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Lloyd W. Garrettson to be postmaster at Biglerville, Pa., in place of H. U. Walter, removed.

Albert R. Hinkle to be postmaster at Clearfield, Pa., in place of C. E. Roseberry. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1932.

John E. Cronk to be postmaster at Duke Center, Pa., in place of J. E. Cronk. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1932.

Edna D. Scott to be postmaster at Dunbar, Pa., in place of E. D. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires January 5, 1933.

Edgar M. Chelgren to be postmaster at Grampian, Pa., in place of E. M. Chelgren. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1932.

John M. Kurtz to be postmaster at Honey Brook, Pa., in place of J. M. Kurtz. Incumbent's commission expires January 12, 1933.

Grace S. Albright to be postmaster at Hyndman, Pa., in place of G. S. Albright. Incumbent's commission expires January 5, 1933.

James J. Wonderly to be postmaster at Jenkintown, Pa., in place of J. J. Wonderly. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

Robert M. McCartney, jr., to be postmaster at McDonald, Pa., in place of W. H. Young, deceased.

John A. McKeage to be postmaster at Mahaffey, Pa., in place of J. A. McKeage. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1932.

Elmer R. West to be postmaster at Malvern, Pa., in place of E. R. West. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

George A. Needle to be postmaster at Parkers Landing, Pa., in place of G. A. Needle. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1933.

Ross A. Harclerode to be postmaster at Windber, Pa., in place of R. A. Harclerode. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1933.

Clair V. Fink to be postmaster at Woodland, Pa., in place of M. G. Gingery. Incumbent's commission expired May 29, 1932.

#### PUERTO RICO

Leonor C. Rodriguez to be postmaster at Guayanilla, P. R., in place of L. C. Rodriguez. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Teodoro M. Lopez to be postmaster at Vega Baja, P. R., in place of T. M. Lopez. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Felipe B. Cruz to be postmaster at Vieques, P. R., in place of F. B. Cruz. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Wilbur E. Williams to be postmaster at Wagener, S. C., in place of V. M. Bodie, removed.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Fred Engelbrecht to be postmaster at Elkton, S. Dak., in place of Fred Engelbrecht. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

Leland K. Stoddard to be postmaster at Parker, S. Dak., in place of L. K. Stoddard. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Donald C. Brown to be postmaster at Redfield, S. Dak., in place of D. C. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Joseph W. Gibson to be postmaster at Salem, S. Dak., in place of J. W. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Ross R. Bergstreser to be postmaster at Wentworth, S. Dak., in place of J. A. Gerrits. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1932.

C. Orville Nichols to be postmaster at Winfred, S. Dak., in place of C. O. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1933.

#### TENNESSEE

Roe Austin to be postmaster at Dover, Tenn., in place of Roe Austin. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1933.

Lillie M. Jeffers to be postmaster at Oakdale, Tenn., in place of L. M. Jeffers, resigned.

James O. Jennings to be postmaster at Rives, Tenn., in place of J. O. Jennings. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

#### TEXAS

Carter H. Miller to be postmaster at Baytown, Tex., in place of C. H. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

William T. Reid to be postmaster at Blooming Grove, Tex., in place of W. T. Reid. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Jefferson F. House to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Tex., in place of J. F. House. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

George W. Dennett to be postmaster at Brownsville, Tex., in place of G. W. Dennett. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Elizabeth Ingenhuett to be postmaster at Comfort, Tex., in place of Elizabeth Ingenhuett. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1933.

Robert G. Gribble to be postmaster at Crowell, Tex., in place of R. G. Gribble. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

William H. Wheeler to be postmaster at Eustace, Tex., in place of D. B. Bynum, removed.

Curtis Stewart to be postmaster at Hull, Tex., in place of Curtis Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

William E. Barron to be postmaster at Iola, Tex., in place of W. E. Barron. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Mattie J. Randolph to be postmaster at Iraan, Tex., in place of M. J. Randolph. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1932.

Edmund A. Giese to be postmaster at Lagrange, Tex., in place of E. A. Giese. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Henry O. Wilson to be postmaster at Marshall, Tex., in place of H. O. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Kelley M. McLean to be postmaster at Melvin, Tex., in place of K. M. McLean. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

William M. Casey to be postmaster at Monahans, Tex., in place of W. M. Casey. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Marion Zercher to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Tex., in place of Marion Zercher. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Charles A. Reiter to be postmaster at Muenster, Tex., in place of C. A. Reiter. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Charles I. Snedecer to be postmaster at Needville, Tex., in place of C. I. Snedecer. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Mary M. Ferrel to be postmaster at Roby, Tex., in place of M. M. Ferrel. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Robert L. Mobley to be postmaster at Santa Anna, Tex., in place of R. L. Mobley. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

George M. Sewell to be postmaster at Talpa, Tex., in place of G. M. Sewell. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1932.

Pearl B. Monke to be postmaster at Weinert, Tex., in place of P. B. Monke. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

Hugh F. Skelton to be postmaster at Wylie, Tex., in place of H. F. Skelton. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1932.

#### VERMONT

D. Viola Sawyer to be postmaster at Craftsbury, Vt., in place of D. V. Sawyer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.



Philip A. Bartlett to be postmaster at Island Pond, Vt., in place of P. A. Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Ethel E. Churchill to be postmaster at Quechee, Vt., in place of E. E. Churchill. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Otis B. Dauchy to be postmaster at Townshend, Vt., in place of O. B. Dauchy. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

## VIRGINIA

Harry L. Bain to be postmaster at Capron, Va., in place of E. E. Rawlings, deceased.

Mary E. Gregory to be postmaster at Drakes Branch, Va., in place of M. E. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1932.

Harvey P. McCary to be postmaster at Esmont, Va., in place of H. P. McCary. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Henry H. Elswick to be postmaster at Jewell Ridge, Va., in place of H. H. Elswick. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Frederic C. Mears to be postmaster at Keller, Va., in place of F. C. Mears. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1932.

John M. B. Lewis to be postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of J. M. B. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1933.

William H. Goodall, jr., to be postmaster at Madison, Va., in place of L. G. Cook, deceased.

William T. Chapman to be postmaster at Midlothian, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Lafayette J. White to be postmaster at Phoebus, Va., in place of A. M. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1932.

Thomas R. Cocks to be postmaster at Prospect, Va., in place of T. R. Cocks. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

George B. Jones to be postmaster at Ridgeway, Va., in place of G. B. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

Violet A. Brittle to be postmaster at Sandston, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1932.

Summerfield Baber to be postmaster at Shipman, Va., in place of Summerfield Baber. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1932.

## WASHINGTON

William Scales to be postmaster at Centralia, Wash., in place of William Scales. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Ward W. Foley to be postmaster at Davenport, Wash., in place of J. H. Berge, deceased.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Mary B. Carmen to be postmaster at Bethany, W. Va., in place of M. B. Carmen. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

James W. Bee to be postmaster at Parkersburg, W. Va., in place of J. W. Bee. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Harry M. Watson to be postmaster at Pine Grove, W. Va., in place of H. M. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1932.

Lewis P. Walker, jr., to be postmaster at Ridgeley, W. Va., in place of Nancy Ridenour, deceased.

## WISCONSIN

Leo Joerg to be postmaster at South Milwaukee, Wis., in place of Leo Joerg. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1933.

## WYOMING

Frank A. Beard to be postmaster at Chugwater, Wyo., in place of F. A. Beard. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

John H. Mantle to be postmaster at Kemmerer, Wyo., in place of J. H. Mantle. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1932.

Harrison M. Walker to be postmaster at Kleenburn, Wyo., in place of Edward Bottomley, resigned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Be Thou exalted, O God, above the heavens, and Thy glory above all the earth. Let us by sincerity of spirit, integrity of life, keep our minds open, attentive, sympathetic, and we shall be guided into the truth; do Thou help us, blessed Lord. Consider and hear, O Thou who art the light of the world, and we shall receive into our hearts the cheerful message of the day which is Thy merciful providence. Let the voice of its challenge and hope salute us. Engirdled by the Father's care, and environed in the sympathy of our fellow citizens, stayed by their patriotism, help us all to do that which shall lift our people above their burdens and get a glimpse of that satisfaction which has been hidden and unrevealed. O God, let the great truths of Thy Holy Word cross our soul's horizon, inspiring, uplifting, and hallowing all within. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 30, 1932, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 23, 1932:

H. J. Res. 500. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell obsolete and surplus clothing at nominal prices for distribution to the needy.

On January 3, 1933:

H. J. Res. 527. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Operation of the Laws and Regulations Relating to the Relief of Veterans.

## ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House concurrent resolution which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Concurrent Resolution 44

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1933, at 1 o'clock p. m., pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President of and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed as they are opened by the President of the Senate all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in manner and according to the rules by law provided the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.*

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is the usual resolution, is it?